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# ***Daily Report***

## **East Asia**

FBIS-EAS-93-087  
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## East Asia

FBIS-EAS-93-087

### CONTENTS

7 May 1993

**NOTICE TO READERS:** An \* indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

#### INTER-ASIAN AFFAIRS

Malaysian Minister: ASEAN 'In Danger of Losing Its Relevance' *[Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA 7 May]* .. 1

#### NORTHEAST ASIA

##### Japan

Officials React to Cambodian Security Incidents .....	2
Security Measures Discussed <i>[KYODO]</i> .....	2
Muto: Diplomats To Appeal to Sihanouk <i>[KYODO]</i> .....	2
Posts Minister Suggests Pull-out <i>[KYODO]</i> .....	2
Tokyo Awaiting UN Reply on Evacuation <i>[KYODO]</i> .....	3
Agency Drafting 'Secret' Withdrawal Plan <i>[KYODO]</i> .....	3
Six Policemen Evacuated Following Attack <i>[KYODO]</i> .....	4
Muto: 'Senior Diplomat' To Be Sent To Moscow <i>[KYODO]</i> .....	4
Minister Blames 'Misunderstanding' for U.S. Trade Charge <i>[KYODO]</i> .....	5
Hayashi Blames U.S. Economy for Drop in Dollar Rate <i>[KYODO]</i> .....	5
Ministry Postpones Action Against U.S. Air Carrier <i>[KYODO]</i> .....	6
Rally To Protest Construction of U.S. Military Housing <i>[KYODO]</i> .....	6
Industry Officials: Steel Exports to PRC 'Booming' <i>[KYODO]</i> .....	6
Tokyo, Seoul To Discuss Trade, Technology Transfer <i>[KYODO]</i> .....	7
New Zealand Premier Bolger To Visit 12 May <i>[KYODO]</i> .....	7
IMF Chief To Visit Tokyo for Talks 12 May <i>[KYODO]</i> .....	7
Finance Ministry Reports Drop in Mar Tax Revenues <i>[KYODO]</i> .....	8
Daily: MITI Plans International Multimedia Standard <i>[KYODO]</i> .....	8
MITI Project To Develop Computer Antivirus System <i>[KYODO]</i> .....	8

##### North Korea

Red Cross Letter Details U.S. 'Crimes' Against POW's <i>[KCNA]</i> .....	9
Alleged POW Appeal Detailed <i>[KCNA]</i> .....	9
KCNA Notes Coverage of Appeal .....	10
Veterans Group Denounces Korean War Monument in U.S. <i>[KCNA]</i> .....	10
Daily: Pyongyang 'Steadfast' Against Outside Pressure <i>[KCNA]</i> .....	11
Seoul Stance on National Security Law Criticized <i>[Pyongyang Radio]</i> .....	11
Commentaries Criticize ROK Premier's Remarks <i>[KCNA]</i> .....	12
Reunification Group Urges Probe Into Students' Deaths <i>[KCNA]</i> .....	12
Choe Tae-pok Meets Japanese 'Fact-Finding Team' <i>[KCNA]</i> .....	13
International 'Fact-Finding Team' Meets 'Comfort Women' <i>[KCNA]</i> .....	13
Mongolian Envoy Pays Courtesy Call on Vice Premier <i>[KCNA]</i> .....	13
Vice President Meets Outgoing Yemeni Envoy <i>[KCNA]</i> .....	13
Daily Explains 7th Point of National Unity Program <i>[KCNA]</i> .....	13
WPK Message Congratulates Exhibition Builders <i>[Pyongyang Radio]</i> .....	14
KCNA Describes Pyongyang Technology Exhibition .....	15
Editorial Lauds 'Timely' Rice Transplanting Efforts <i>[Pyongyang Radio]</i> .....	16
KCNA Reviews 7 May Pyongyang Press .....	17

##### South Korea

DPRK Secretary: 2 May Shooting at DMZ 'Accidental' <i>[YONHAP]</i> .....	18
Seoul To Reshuffle Delegates to South-North Talks <i>[HANGUK ILBO 7 May]</i> .....	18



'Sources': UNSC Action on DPRK Said Delayed [YONHAP] .....	18
Study: Sanctions on North May Have Large Impact [YONHAP] .....	19
Pyongyang: South To Be Invited to 1995 Asian Games [YONHAP] .....	19
'Nobel' Said To Have Engaged in Pro-DPRK Work [YONHAP] .....	19
DPRK Seeks To Pay Debt To Russia Through Computer Sales [SEOUL SINMUN 1 May] .....	20
U.S. Semiconductor Industry Seeks 'Alliance' [THE KOREA HERALD 7 May] .....	20
Electric Trains May Be Jointly Produced With PRC [YONHAP] .....	21
Seoul Considers Simplifying Entry for PRC Tourists [YONHAP] .....	21
Seoul Offers Customs Training to Ex-Socialist Countries [THE KOREA HERALD 7 May] .....	21
Premier Warns Cabinet on 'Blindly' Following DLP [THE KOREA TIMES 7 May] .....	22
Prosecution Begins Investigation of No Tae-u's Daughter [YONHAP] .....	23
Anticorruption Drive To Continue 'Without Interruption' [YONHAP] .....	23
Prosecutors Question Livestock Officials on Bribery [YONHAP] .....	23
Finance Ministry Deregulates Insurance Policy [THE KOREA TIMES 7 May] .....	24
* Law To Permit Foreign Investors To Buy Land [CHOSON ILBO 6 Apr] .....	24

## SOUTHEAST ASIA

### Burma

SLORC To Allow Expatriate Burmese To Return [Rangoon Radio] .....	26
Khin Nyunt Receives Chittagong Commissioner [Rangoon Radio] .....	26

### Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

#### Malaysia

Mahathir: Kuala Lumpur To Abide by UN Peacekeeping Stand [BERNAMA] .....	26
Badawi Returns From Saudi Arabia, ICO Meeting [BERNAMA] .....	26
Power Company Reports M\$911 Million Pre-Tax Profit [NEW STRAITS TIMES 6 May] .....	27
Oil Group Expected To Invest U.S.\$6 Billion by 2000 [BERNAMA] .....	27

#### Cambodia

Defense Ministry Denounces Khmer Rouge [Phnom Penh Radio] .....	28
KR Attack UN Office, Government Position [AFP] .....	28
Khmer Rouge Deny Attack on Chinese UN Personnel [Radio VGNUFC] .....	28
KR Spokesman: UN Has 'Completely Lost Control' [AFP] .....	29
Khmer Rouge Attack Bulgarian Peacekeepers [Sofia BTA] .....	30
'Source': Japanese Volunteer Killed for 'Revenge' [KYODO] .....	30
Japanese Policemen Leave Districts Against Orders [AFP] .....	30
Hor Namhong Urges UNTAC To Counter KR Aggression [Bangkok THE NATION 7 May] .....	31
Ranariddh: Vote for CPP Means Civil War, Interference [Bangkok THE NATION 7 May] .....	32
Thai Foreign Minister Meets Prince Ranariddh [Bangkok Radio] .....	32
Son Sann Urges Upgrading SNC to 'Full-Scale Government' [CAMBODIA TIMES 3-9 May] .....	33
FUNCINPEC Acknowledges Hun Sen, SOC Government [CAMBODIA TIMES 3-9 May] .....	33
Kompong Thom Governor Said Wounded in Public Revolt [Radio VGNUFC] .....	34
Chea Sim Receives Visiting Japanese Delegation [Phnom Penh Radio] .....	34
Spokesman Rejects AFP Report on 'Secret Prisons' [Phnom Penh Radio] .....	35
Radio VGNUFC Comments on Opposition to Elections .....	35
People Attack Phnom Penh, SRV, UNTAC Soldiers [Radio VGNUFC] .....	36

#### Indonesia

Alatas, Al-Muntasir Discuss Economic Cooperation [Jakarta Radio] .....	36
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#### Philippines

Government Supports UN Sanctions Against Libya [MALAYA 7 May] .....	36
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## Thailand

Reportage on 'Implications' of U.S. Trade Demands .....	37
BANGKOK POST Views Dispute [7 May] .....	37
Bangkok Radio Reviews Talks .....	38
PRC Minister Meets With Chuan 6 May [BANGKOK POST 7 May] .....	38
Prasong Discusses Upcoming Cambodian Visit [Radio VOFA] .....	38
Burmese Refugees Said Displaced by Oil Pipeline [THE NATION 4 May] .....	39
Sirikit Oil Reserves Higher Than Expected [BANGKOK POST 6 May] .....	40
National, Provincial Census Figures Released [BANGKOK POST 1 May] .....	41

## Vietnam

Laos, U.S. To Join Tripartite MIA Talks [Hanoi International] .....	41
Hanoi Comments on Khmer Rouge's Siem Reap Attack [Hanoi International] .....	41
Radio Comments on Strengthening EC Relations [Hanoi International] .....	41
Phan Van Khai To Attend Tokyo Conference [KYODO] .....	42
Hanoi Radio Reports UNESCO-Sponsored Symposium .....	42
Vo Van Kiet To Pay Official Visit to ROK [Hanoi Radio] .....	42
Lao Delegation Pays Working Visit [Hanoi TV] .....	42
Economic Relations With Singapore Outlined [Hanoi International] .....	43
Joint Venture Seen [VNA] .....	43
Iranian President Receives Foreign Minister [Hanoi Radio] .....	43
Health Minister Nguyen Trong Nhan Visits Germany [Hanoi International] .....	43
Deputy Foreign Minister Le Mai Visits Bulgaria [Hanoi International] .....	43
Nguyen Duc Binh Attends Seminar on Marxism [Hanoi TV] .....	44
International Arbitration Center Established [VNA] .....	44
HCMC Marks Anniversary of Liberation, May Day [Hanoi TV] .....	44
Ministry of Construction's Achievements Reported [Hanoi Radio] .....	44
Chamber of Commerce, Industry Holds Press Meeting [VNA] .....	45



**Malaysian Minister: ASEAN 'In Danger of Losing Its Relevance'**

*BK0705111593 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English  
0914 GMT 7 May 93*

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, May 7 (OANA/BERNAMA)—ASEAN is in danger of losing its relevance in this era of economic significance unless it transcends its present limitations as primarily a political grouping, Malaysian Finance Minister Anwar Ibrahim said in Manila Friday.

By virtue of its cohesiveness, ASEAN must have the resolve to aggressively pursue an economic agenda and become an active vehicle in promoting a regional order, he said in a keynote address at the ASEAN Institute Symposium on Asia in the 21st Century in the Philippine capital.

The text of his speech was made available to BERNAMA here.

Anwar noted that measures to promote trade, investment and other forms of economic cooperation, both within ASEAN and between ASEAN and its other Asian partners must be intensified.

He said the economy of this region should move towards greater integration and artificial barriers must be reduced to the absolute minimum.

The foundation laid down by ASEAN could serve as the catalyst for collaborative efforts on an Asian scale.

The EAEC, or the East Asian Economic Caucus, a concept conceived on regional cooperation in trade and economic development, may eventually take off as the new determinant in the East-West economic divide.

All these could become possible if every country in Asia attains economic liberation and the people given the fullest opportunity to learn and to trade with each other, he said, adding that this scenario of Asia being a mighty market was no more a dream as this was becoming a reality.

Anwar said the economic empowerment of Asia would not be sustainable unless the new pursuit for prosperity was inspired by a new social philosophy that was not motivated by pure greed or narrow material pursuit.

The new Asia that we envisage will be a lot richer in the broadest sense of the word, if profitability is integrated with social responsibility.

Wealth creation is not intended only to enrich the few but also for fair and equitable distribution among the society at large, for this is the path that had and will continue to liberate millions from the scourge of poverty and destitution, he said.

Anwar said it was therefore imperative that the individual country's efforts to create a competitively efficient and modern economy be supported and enhanced by ethical business practices that would help to create Asia's unique regional spirit, which emphasises justice and equilibrium that would decidedly become the hallmark of an emerging standard.

He noted that the Asian countries need to evolve a new pattern of relationship, a partnership among people, with the pursuit for wealth matched with the care for and compassion for the less fortunate and the disadvantaged.

The region's drive towards modernisation and industrialisation should balance with the confidence in the importance of positive Asian values and the consciousness to protect the integrity of the environment, he added.

Anwar said, we must not repeat the mistakes and excesses of the past inflicted on us by multinational corporations in their pursuit of profits but with total disregard for the adverse long term impact of their actions on the social fabric and the environment of the host countries.

He believed that the 21st century would be the Asian century if we respect our varied cultural and religious heritage and sensitiveness, and make this diversity our strength and richness rather than a source of conflict and mutual suspicion.



## Japan

### Officials React to Cambodian Security Incidents

#### Security Measures Discussed

OW0705030893 Tokyo KYODO in English 0226 GMT  
7 May 93

[Excerpt] Tokyo, May 7 KYODO—Government officials Friday discussed what security measures Japan can take to protect its U.N. peacekeepers from guerrilla attacks in Cambodia. The ministers endorsed a basic policy decided by a meeting Thursday of a special government task force formed to consider how to react to Tuesday's guerrilla attack in Cambodia in which Japanese civilian policeman Haruyuki Takata was killed.

The task force decided to ask the U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) to tighten security for civilian police and Japan's Self-Defense Forces personnel and consider relocating civilian police to safer areas. [passage omitted]

#### Muto: Diplomats To Appeal to Sihanouk

OW0705033993 Tokyo KYODO in English 0318 GMT  
7 May 93

[Excerpts] Tokyo, May 7 KYODO—Foreign Minister Kabun Muto said Friday [7 May] Japan will send two diplomats to Beijing soon to urge Cambodian leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk to exert efforts to ease tension in Cambodia.

Muto told reporters after a cabinet meeting that the two diplomats—Yukio Imagawa, Japan's ambassador to Cambodia, and Tadashi Ikeda, chief of the Foreign Ministry's Asian Affairs Bureau—will ask Sihanouk to use his influence to see to it that the upcoming general election in Cambodia goes ahead "as peacefully as possible."

He said Sihanouk will also be asked to help ensure there will be no repeat of Tuesday's "regrettable incident." Muto was referring to an incident in which one Japanese civilian policeman was killed in an attack on a U.N. convoy by suspected Khmer Rouge guerrillas.

Muto made the comments after key ministers discussed what security measures Japan can take to protect its U.N. peacekeepers from guerrilla attacks in Cambodia. [passage omitted]

Muto said Sihanouk is the most appropriate figure for Japan to appeal to by virtue of his "centripetal force" in uniting Cambodia's disparate factions. Sihanouk, 70, who is considered Cambodia's head of state, is undergoing medical treatment in Beijing for various heart and liver ailments. He has said he was ordered to take a month's rest by Chinese doctors.

Muto also said Japan has notified U.N. Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali of its decision to accept U.N. requests to send Japanese troops to Mozambique and

Cambodia within the framework of its U.N. peacekeeping operations law. [passage omitted]

Home Affairs Minister Keijiro Murata said at a separate news conference that Japanese peacekeepers cannot withdraw alone from Cambodia in light of the nation's international obligations.

#### Posts Minister Suggests Pull-out

OW0705041493 Tokyo KYODO in English 0402 GMT  
7 May 93

[Text] Tokyo, May 7 KYODO—Posts and Telecommunications Minister Junichiro Koizumi suggested Friday [7 May] that Japan consider pulling out of Cambodia, saying the conditions for Japan's contribution to U.N. peacekeeping efforts there no longer exist.

Koizumi said Japan should also prepare for a wave of international criticism if it withdraws troops and police officers from Cambodia.

"(Japan's) contribution does not need to go as far as shedding blood," Koizumi told reporters.

His comments are in contrast to the policies of Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa to make international contributions commensurate with Japan's economic power.

Koizumi made the comments after a cabinet meeting. Just before the start of the cabinet meeting, Miyazawa and his cabinet members bowed their heads in silent prayer for the slain Japanese civilian policeman, Haruyuki Takata.

The coffin bearing the policeman's body arrived in Osaka on Friday morning from Bangkok.

Urging the government to monitor conditions in Cambodia, Koizumi charged, "the cease-fire agreement (in Cambodia) is formally being observed, but in reality conditions are more like a civil war."

He added it is "doubtful" that the five principles that allowed Japan to dispatch of troops to Cambodia are being observed.

In passing the controversial U.N. Peacekeeping Cooperation Law last year, the ruling Liberal Democratic Party and two opposition groups agreed that a cease-fire must be in effect before Japan deployed personnel for the U.N. Peacekeeping effort.

"The Diet decided that Japan would offer its sweat in any international contribution, but it did not go as far as shedding blood," said Koizumi.

He added legislators will have to "discern the limits of Japan's international contribution."

Asked about international criticism that would likely be triggered by a Japanese withdrawal from Cambodia,



Koizumi replied, "it is mistaken to stretch yourself to do something you cannot do. It will be all right just to put up with the criticism."

#### **Tokyo Awaiting UN Reply on Evacuation**

*OW0705122393 Tokyo KYODO in English 1019 GMT  
7 May 93*

[Text] Tokyo, May 7 KYODO—Japan is still awaiting a green light from United Nations authorities in Cambodia to allow Japanese civilian police in certain areas to withdraw temporarily to Phnom Penh, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Friday [7 May]. "This issue is still pending," spokesman Masamichi Hanabusa told foreign correspondents in reference to Japan's request to the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC). "I think UNTAC is seriously considering our request." Hanabusa denied reports that Japanese civilian police have already begun leaving their posts for Phnom Penh on Tokyo's orders in the wake of Tuesday's [4 May] killing of a Japanese police officer and the wounding of four others in an ambush in a northwestern province.

UNTAC Spokesman Eric Falt told reporters in Phnom Penh on Thursday [6 May] that an unspecified number of Japanese policemen had been seen in Phnom Penh or en route to the capital and that "in some cases" it could constitute an act of insubordination. Falt said the head of the 3,500-strong UN police contingent, Brig.-Gen. Klaas Roos, had ordered all his officers to remain at their posts. "There could have been some misunderstanding," Hanabusa said. "We are not recalling any police without the consent of UNTAC authorities." He said Japanese police officers should be at their posts, with the exception of routine trips to the capital to procure needed supplies or "cases of emergency" in which their safety is seriously threatened or medical assistance is required. The spokesman said Japan envisions the officers' recall to Phnom Penh "for consultations" as only temporary, but suggested they would only return to provincial posts after UNTAC assures them a "sufficient level of physical safety." "They have every right to be protected because they are not there for any enforcement action," Hanabusa said, contrasting them with armed UN peacekeeping troops.

Falt said Thursday that it was possible the Japanese police could be redeployed to less-dangerous areas. Hanabusa allowed that UNTAC has the authority over the actions of Japanese police officers in Cambodia, but noted that Japan "reserves the right to secure the safety of our personnel in extreme cases" in its Peacekeeping Law. "We are not sending orders to our personnel above the orders of UNTAC," he said. "We do so in close consultation with UNTAC." Hanabusa said he was unaware of a reported telephone call made by Roos to Japanese civilian police force Capt. Hiroto Yamazaki to say he cannot accept Japanese officers leaving their assigned districts without permission. Roos also reportedly called Japanese ambassador to Cambodia Yukio

Imagawa to remind him that Yamazaki has no authority under UNTAC to issue orders.

Last October, under a newly enacted Peacekeeping Law, Japan sent 75 civilian policemen to Cambodia on a nine-month mission. It has also committed 600 Self-Defense Forces engineers to Cambodia, the first time it has sent troops overseas since the end of World War II.

#### **Agency Drafting 'Secret' Withdrawal Plan**

*OW0605152193 Tokyo KYODO in English 1452 GMT  
6 May 93*

[Text] Tokyo, May 6 KYODO—Japan's Defense Agency has started drafting a secret plan to withdraw troops from Cambodia despite government assurances that Japan will continue to participate in the UN peacekeeping mission in the country.

The agency started its own withdrawal planning in the wake of rising tension in Cambodia, agency sources said Thursday.

"The government program aside, it is natural for a military organization to give consideration to a pullout option," an agency source said. "It is much harder to withdraw troops than to send them."

Working-level officials of the Ground Self-Defense Force's ground staff office began to go over the withdrawal plan at the end of last year, the sources said.

"The work has been kept secret on the basis of a political judgment that the withdrawal of only Japanese troops would threaten the whole of the UN peacekeeping mission," said a ranking uniformed officer of the ground troops.

The pullout plan would call for one of four prepared emergency options, including the assembly of all 600 Japanese peacekeepers in Takeo, south of Phnom Penh, and having each military unit seek refuge at United Nations military bases and other safer places in nearby areas, the sources said.

The options also include withdrawal of Japanese troops from Cambodia by airplane or ship as the situation warrants, and having the personnel flee in their own vehicles to neighboring Thailand and Vietnam, the sources said.

But military analysts said there are numerous stumbling blocks to the withdrawal plan, including the possibility that military units gathered in one place would be placed in greater danger than they would be if they were deployed across Cambodia.

If aircraft were to be used, the United Nations would only be able to prepare a limited number of planes and the Japanese Government would have to use its own airplane or Air Self-Defense Force aircraft, the analysts said.

They also asked who would protect Japanese peacekeepers if they were to flee on overland routes.



Meanwhile, senior officials of the Self-Defense Forces (SDF) in Tokyo and Cambodia are concerned about whether the Japanese Government can make an appropriate judgment and decision if the going gets rough in Cambodia.

A senior officer of the Japanese engineering troops stationed in Takeo voiced concern about government red tape.

"Although we asked for Tokyo's opinion about new operations other than the assigned road and bridge repairs asked by the UN, we failed many times to meet deadlines because of delayed responses from Tokyo," he lamented.

"When we received an instruction from the UN general headquarters to expand the realm of carrying arms, there was no reply."

Apart from the emergency pullout scheme, an opinion is secretly growing stronger within the Defense Agency that Japanese troops should be withdrawn at an earliest possible date after the UN-supervised general election in Cambodia on May 23 to 28, the sources said.

The opinion is based on fears that war will disrupt the country after the polls and pose greater threats, the sources said.

"In principle, the election is to mark the end of the UN mission. It's desirable that Japanese peacekeepers, including SDF personnel, perform their duties by the end of the election," said a senior agency official.

"If they missed the opportunity, I'm afraid they could never come back."

#### **Six Policemen Evacuated Following Attack**

*OW0705060093 Tokyo KYODO in English 0539 GMT 7 May 93*

[Text] Phnom Penh, May 7 KYODO—Six Japanese police officers on U.N. peacekeeping operations were evacuated to Thailand on Thursday night [6 May] from an area in Cambodia that has been under guerrilla attack, officials said Friday. The group, including two injured in an ambush Tuesday, arrived at Aranyaprathet from Ampil on Cambodia's northwestern border with Thailand. They will later go to Phnom Penh via Bangkok, Japanese officials said. Hiroshi Kawanobe and Nobuaki Suzuki, who were slightly injured in the guerrilla attack, and four others left Ampil by car.

Haruyuki Takata, a Japanese policeman, was killed and two others seriously wounded in the attack near Ampil. The two men have been airlifted to a Bangkok hospital. Japan dispatched 75 civilian police, including the dead and wounded, to Cambodia to join the international peacekeeping operation under U.N. auspices.

In Tokyo, Foreign Ministry spokesman Masamichi Hanabusa said the evacuation of the police officers to Thailand was undertaken "with the understanding of the local (United Nations) authorities."

"This took place after there had been repeated requests made to the (U.N.) authorities to provide transportation for the wounded to get appropriate medical care," he told foreign correspondents.

When such assistance was not forthcoming, authorization was obtained to move them across the border to Thailand, he said.

Hanabusa denied a Japanese newspaper report that quoted a U.N. official in Phnom Penh as saying the police officers had improperly crossed the border on their own volition. "They did not go on their own," Hanabusa said.

The Japanese government had reportedly asked for a helicopter to airlift the two wounded men to Phnom Penh, but U.N. authorities rejected the request on the grounds that the wounds were not so serious.

#### **Muto: 'Senior Diplomat' To Be Sent To Moscow**

*OW0705044393 Tokyo KYODO in English 0421 GMT 7 May 93*

[Text] Tokyo, May 7 KYODO—Foreign Minister Kabuo Muto said Friday a senior diplomat would soon be dispatched to Moscow with a reply to Russia's suggestion that President Boris Yeltsin's twice-postponed visit to Japan be rescheduled for September or October.

Muto, speaking to reporters after a morning cabinet meeting, said Deputy Foreign Minister Kunihiko Saito would be dispatched to Moscow in the "not too distant future."

Saito is expected to meet with Russian Deputy Foreign Minister Georgiy Kunadze, who has attributed Wednesday's postponement to "technical reasons" without elaboration.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa told reporters that Yeltsin, in a letter, cited difficulties in making a trip to Japan in late May and expressed the hope that he could visit Tokyo in September or October.

Michihiko Kano, director general of the Management and Coordination Agency, said the repeated postponements of Yeltsin's trip to Japan would force Japan to make clear the connection between aid to Russia and the bilateral territorial dispute.

Kano, whose agency is in charge of the territorial issue, warned that Japanese attitudes toward Russia would worsen because of Yeltsin's visit postponements.

Muto said that Yeltsin probably gave some consideration to postponing his anticipated visit to Japan in late May, in order to attend to domestic priorities.

He cited the clash in Moscow on May 1 between government supporters and pro-communists, as well as Russia's deteriorating economic situation.

The Japanese foreign minister also noted the scheduling of a Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) meeting on May 26.



Muto said Yeltsin, in his letter to Miyazawa, expressed hope that Japan and Russia could "strengthen their partnership."

He said Yeltsin also thanked Miyazawa for having lauded the results of the April 25 national referendum in Russia, and for Japan's having hosted a ministerial meeting in Tokyo last month on aid to Russia from the Group of Seven (G-7) major industrialized countries.

A top Foreign Ministry official, speaking to reporters later Friday [7 May] on condition of anonymity, said he would advise Miyazawa to broach the territorial dispute in bilateral talks with Yeltsin when he comes to Tokyo at the time of the G-7 summit on July 7-9.

Also Friday, Foreign Ministry Spokesman Masamichi Hanabusa chided Russia for ignoring "conventional wisdom of diplomacy" by prematurely announcing his visit publicly and then being forced by circumstances to call it off.

"We have some misgivings about the practice of trying to communicate through the media," he said, adding that Japan has conveyed that sentiment to the Russian Government.

Hanabusa noted that preparations for state visits are "usually undertaken quietly through diplomatic channels."

The spokesman said the Japanese public forms a negative view of Russia when that country generates expectations that are subsequently dashed.

"Therefore, we do hope that conventional wisdom of diplomacy will be observed in this connection in the future," he said.

Yeltsin abruptly canceled a scheduled visit to Japan last September, blaming Japan's allegedly inflexible stand concerning four islands seized by the Soviet Union at the end of World War II.

#### **Minister Blames 'Misunderstanding' for U.S. Trade Charge**

*OW0705031193 Tokyo KYODO in English 0231 GMT 7 May 93*

[Text] Tokyo, May 7 KYODO—Construction Minister Kishiro Nakamura said Friday [7 May] a "misunderstanding" is behind the U.S. accusation that Japan discriminates against U.S. firms in bidding for government public works projects.

Speaking at a press conference after a cabinet meeting, Nakamura defended Japan's efforts to open its construction market to foreign contractors. "A steady rise is seen in the number of bids awarded to U.S. companies, and there is a balance in bidding results between the U.S. and the Japanese," he said.

U.S. Trade Representative Mickey Kantor, unveiling a fresh review of Japanese Government procurements last week, threatened to apply trade sanctions against Tokyo

unless U.S. companies get a fair share of the Japanese construction market. Japan's public works are at the heart of current bilateral trade disagreements. Japan, yielding to stiff U.S. pressure, agreed in 1988 to further open its construction market to foreign competitors.

#### **Hayashi Blames U.S. Economy for Drop in Dollar Rate**

*OW0705023493 Tokyo KYODO in English 0210 GMT 7 May 93*

[Text] Tokyo, May 7 KYODO—Japanese Finance Minister Yoshiro Hayashi said Friday [7 May] the slow recovery of the U.S. economy seems to be pressuring the dollar. He vowed to take "appropriate action" if instability develops in the market.

Hayashi, speaking at a regular news conference after a cabinet meeting, said it is the dollar that is weakening against the yen rather than the Japanese currency strengthening against the greenback. "If the dollar becomes too weak, it can boost long-term interest rates (in the United States) and they could be in trouble," Hayashi said.

He said players were hesitant because the market reacted nervously to currency changes two weeks ago. The finance minister made the remarks shortly after the dollar opened Friday in Tokyo at 109.85 yen, down 0.34 yen from Thursday's close.

Hayashi said that during meetings in Washington last week of the Group of Seven (G-7) economic powers and the interim committee of the International Monetary Fund he won high marks for Japan's 13.2 trillion yen stimulus package.

Referring to the communique by the G-7 that said members will cooperate to attain stability in currency exchange markets, he brushed aside criticism that the wording was too moderate. He said the exchange rate issue "was mentioned because there was something... if there wasn't anything, it wouldn't (have been) written."

Hayashi said he felt strong expectations toward Japan among Asian countries that attended the annual meeting of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) in Manila. When he was there, he said he called for the need to increase the ADB's capital. But that did not happen because of opposition from the United States. Japan and the United States are the largest donor nations of the ADB.

On Thursday, the Japanese Finance Ministry announced that Japan's current account surplus in fiscal 1992 that ended March 31 surged 39.7 percent from fiscal 1991 to a record 126 billion dollars. Hayashi listed two reasons for the ballooning surplus—the yen's appreciation against the dollar and limited expansion of the deficit of services.

He said the G-7 communique, which also stated that structural reforms would contribute to improving external balances, was not directed against Japan, adding the government has no plans to introduce new measures



in connection with the issue. "We will just soundly proceed with what is already under way," he said.

Turning to the postponement of a visit to Japan by Russian President Boris Yeltsin, Hayashi said he is always skeptical about Yeltsin's intentions. He said such visits are not worked out overnight. "If a president is to come, he would have to come with a considerable amount of determination."

It is the second time Yeltsin has postponed his visit to Japan. He was supposed to come last September. Relations between the two countries have soured over a territorial dispute over four islands off Hokkaido that were seized by Soviet troops at the end of World War II.

### **Ministry Postpones Action Against U.S. Air Carrier**

*OW0605123593 Tokyo KYODO in English 1149 GMT 6 May 93*

[Text] Tokyo, May 6 KYODO—The Transport Ministry decided Thursday [6 May] to postpone until the end of May actions against U.S.-based Northwest Airlines (NWA) over alleged regulation violations, ministry officials said.

The officials said the airline has ignored regulations under which it was allowed to operate a route between New York and Sydney via Osaka.

The regulations call for the airline to limit the number of passengers flying from the Osaka to Sydney portion of the route.

Earlier, the ministry had postponed action against the airline until after the "Golden Week" series of Japanese national holidays which ended Wednesday.

The officials said the ministry will order the airline to reduce the frequency of the New York-Osaka-Sydney flights to two per week from the present three if it fails to observe the regulations in May.

### **Rally To Protest Construction of U.S. Military Housing**

*OW0605131093 Tokyo KYODO in English 1233 GMT 6 May 93*

[Text] Yokosuka, Kanagawa Pref., May 6 KYODO—Construction on a housing project in Ikego for U.S. military personnel stationed here is scheduled to begin on May 13, the Yokohama bureau of the Defense Facilities Administration Agency said Thursday [6 May].

Zushi Mayor Mitsuyo Sawa and citizen's groups that have protested the project over the last decade vowed to continue to rally against the construction and are reportedly planning to demonstrate the day construction is scheduled to begin.

"The Cold War is over and it is clear that the housing facilities are no longer necessary," said Sawa, adding the citizen's groups want all of the land for the projects returned to the city.

She also indicated plans to take the city's appeals directly to the U.S. Government by the end of the year.

Under the construction plans, a nine-story high-rise apartment complex and seven two-story apartments with 112 housing units are scheduled to be erected.

According to the agency, construction on 91 buildings with 854 housing units is scheduled to be completed by 1996.

The campaign against the project was triggered in August 1982 when the 290 hectares of the old Ikego ammunition dump was listed by the Defense Facilities Administration Agency as a possible site for the construction of facilities to house U.S. military personnel.

The antihousing groups, led by Mayor Kiichiro Tomino since 1984, claimed they wanted to preserve the greenery and forests of Ikego.

Local residents say they will form a "citizen's group for the preservation of nature and children" Monday to protest the project.

### **Industry Officials: Steel Exports to PRC 'Booming'**

*OW0705074993 Tokyo KYODO in English 0705 GMT 7 May 93*

[Text] Tokyo, May 7 KYODO—While suffering a protracted slump in domestic demand, the Japanese steel industry is enjoying booming exports to China, industry officials said Friday [7 May].

But low export prices, combined with the recent appreciation of the yen on the foreign exchange market, have made the exports barely profitable.

The officials said Japanese steelmakers will try to take advantage of the strong Chinese demand by seeking price increases during upcoming talks with China National Metals and Minerals Import and Export Corp. on exports between August and January 1994.

In March, Japanese steel exports to China posted their fourth consecutive year-on-year rise. Shipments in the first three months of this year almost doubled from a year earlier to 1,037,000 tons.

Major Japanese steelmakers have contracts to ship 3.59 million tons of steel to China between February and June, and the Japan Iron and Steel Federation is predicting steel exports to China for 1993 are likely to exceed six million tons.

The officials said Chinese demand for steel in 1992 increased 20 percent from the previous year and attributed the brisk demand to a construction boom in China, which is shifting to a market economy.



They said China is turning to imports from Japan, as well as South Korea, since domestic production is insufficient to satisfy its steel demand.

Hiroshi Saito, president of Nippon Steel Corp., said it is because of China that the major Japanese steelmakers are producing at an annual rate of 100 million tons.

However, the stronger Japanese currency is lowering export earnings in terms of yen.

Nippon steel officials said a one-point rise in the value of the yen against the dollar causes the company to suffer a 200 million yen loss.

The yen has risen by some 12 percent since the start of the year, putting the pinch on Japan's exporters.

Officials of other Japanese steelmakers said they will seek a price hike for exports to China at least to offset the effect of the yen's appreciation.

#### **Tokyo, Seoul To Discuss Trade, Technology Transfer**

OW0605123493 Tokyo KYODO in English 1125 GMT  
6 May 93

[Text] Tokyo, May 6 KYODO—Japan and South Korea will hold talks from May 17 to 18 in Tokyo to redress their trade imbalance through industrial and technological cooperation, the Foreign Ministry said Thursday [6 May].

Officials said the Japan-South Korea Committee on Trade and Industrial Technical Cooperation, meeting for its third time, will also discuss such issues as the trend toward forming regional economic blocs and the stalled Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations.

YONHAP NEWS AGENCY quoted South Korean Foreign Ministry officials as saying Seoul would call for long-term training programs and joint research on industrial technology.

South Korea was also expected to call on Tokyo to lower tariff and nontariff barriers on imports and to involve the Japanese government to a greater degree in promoting technology transfers.

Seoul will also explain President Kim Yong-sam's new five-year economic plan and efforts to upgrade export competitiveness.

The Japanese delegation will be headed by Deputy Foreign Minister Koichiro Matsuura. His counterpart will be Sun Chun-yong, assistant minister for economic affairs in the Foreign Ministry.

The committee stems from an action plan agreed between the two countries last June to tackle the trade imbalance in Japan's favor, which last year stood at 5.6 billion dollars by Tokyo's calculation and 7.9 billion dollars by Seoul's count.

#### **New Zealand Premier Bolger To Visit 12 May**

OW0705093293 Tokyo KYODO in English 0855 GMT  
7 May 93

[Text] Tokyo, May 7 KYODO—New Zealand Prime Minister James Bolger will visit Japan next week for talks with Japanese Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, the Foreign Ministry said Friday [7 May].

During his three-day visit beginning Wednesday [12 May], Bolger will meet Miyazawa for the second time this month to exchange views on bilateral and international issues, the ministry said. Miyazawa visited Australia and New Zealand during the early part of the "Golden Week" holidays.

Bolger will also attend a reception to celebrate the opening of the New Zealand tourism office in Osaka. He will also take part in an international conference to be sponsored by private organizations.

The visit is the first by a New Zealand premier since then Prime Minister Geoffrey Palmer visited Japan in July 1990.

#### **IMF Chief To Visit Tokyo for Talks 12 May**

OW0705100893 Tokyo KYODO in English 0935 GMT  
7 May 93

[Text] Tokyo, May 7 KYODO—International Monetary Fund (IMF) managing director Michel Camdessus will visit Tokyo next week and is expected to seek Japan's cooperation in establishing a new IMF lending facility, Japanese officials said Friday [7 May].

One of the major topics Camdessus is expected to discuss with Japanese officials is about a soft lending facility to replace the IMF's Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility (ESAF), which expires in November, the officials said.

Borrowers under the ESAF program receive loans at an interest rate of 0.5 percent per annum repayable over a period of up to 10 years.

Japan is the largest single donor to the program, supplying 43 percent of the 5.1 billion dollar capital and 15 percent of the 2.6 billion dollar interest rate supplements.

A Japanese Finance Ministry official said, "Japan is the key to the formation of a successor facility."

Finance Minister Yoshiro Hayashi told the interim committee of the IMF last week in Washington that Japan is willing to cooperate as long as other countries show support.

Among other topics Camdessus is expected to discuss is the newly created IMF Systemic Transformation Facility (STF) and the timing of its first disbursement, in all likelihood to Russia, the officials said.

According to Camdessus, Russia is expected to be eligible for 3 billion dollars of financing under the STF, and the first disbursement could take place as early as in June.



The IMF is reported to have already dispatched a fact-finding mission to Russia.

Camdessus may also bring up his proposal on the allocation of the IMF's Special Drawing Rights (SDRs), according to the officials. They said Japan's stance is quite neutral on that issue.

In spite of Camdessus' proposal to newly issue 36 billion SDRs, last week's meeting of the policy-making interim committee only agreed to request its board to compile a comprehensive report on the possible allocation.

Leading industrialized nations were reluctant to support the plan due to fears over sparking inflationary pressures as well as differences over technical aspects, the Japanese officials said.

Camdessus will arrive in Tokyo on Wednesday and will meet Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, Finance Minister Yoshiro Hayashi, and Foreign Minister Kabun Muto the following day. On Friday he expects to visit Bank of Japan Governor Yasushi Mieno before holding a press conference.

The IMF chief will leave Japan on Saturday.

#### **Finance Ministry Reports Drop in Mar Tax Revenues**

*OW0705075093 Tokyo KYODO in English 0730 GMT 7 May 93*

[Text] Tokyo, May 7 KYODO—Tax revenue in March dropped 9.7 percent from a year earlier to 2,934.6 billion yen as earnings from income, corporate and consumption taxes all remained sluggish, the Finance Ministry said Friday [7 May].

"We cannot deny the possibility that the government target revised after the formation of the supplementary budget may not be accomplished," a ministry official said.

The government hopes to raise 57.63 trillion yen to fund the general account budget in fiscal 1992 that ended with March. Only 73.5 percent has been accumulated so far.

The official said, however, he cannot say for certain what the outcome will be until he sees the amount of revenue collected from private enterprises that ended their business year in March.

Such revenue, in addition to taxes collected through declarations, usually accounts for about a third of the annual total but will not come out until early July, he said.

In March, low revenue from a levy imposed on interest rate earnings contributed to a drop in income tax revenue of 19.8 percent from a year earlier to 1,067.3 billion yen.

Corporate tax revenue fell 18.5 percent to 395.1 billion yen. Most of this was collected from companies that ended their business year in January.

The official attributed a 40.5 percent plunge in consumption tax revenue to 164.7 billion yen as only a reaction to

special circumstances in March 1991. That month saw vast income from sales of shinkansen bullet trains to Japan railway companies.

#### **Daily: MITI Plans International Multimedia Standard**

*OW0705100693 Tokyo KYODO in English 0836 GMT 7 May 93*

[Text] Tokyo, May 7 KYODO—The Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) plans to make an international standard for next-generation information and communications equipment, a leading economic daily reported Friday [7 May].

MITI will form a study group of scholars and representatives of related manufacturers later this month to map out by as early as autumn a basic plan for global standardization of multimedia equipment, the NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN said in its evening edition.

The newspaper said MITI will then make proposals at an annual meeting of the International Electrotechnical Commission in Sydney, Australia, in November.

The trade ministry wants to take the global initiative in the multimedia market by creating an international standard, it said.

The NIHON KEIZAI said moves toward standardization are gaining momentum at the private-sector level, and concern is spreading over the flood of different standards seen in computers, communications equipment and other electronic devices.

#### **MITI Project To Develop Computer Antivirus System**

*OW0705101193 Tokyo KYODO in English 0752 GMT 7 May 93*

[Text] Tokyo, May 7 KYODO—The Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) has launched a four-year program to develop a system to protect computers from viruses, ministry sources said Friday [7 May].

It is the first public organization to be involved in such research.

The Information Technology Promotion Agency, a special research body for MITI, has a budget of 30 million yen for the first year of the project, the sources said.

MITI projects that within two to three years Japan will experience the same level of damage from computer viruses as the United States and Europe. For this reason it is taking action ahead of time, the sources said.

Computer viruses are rogue software programs, usually designed by anonymous hackers, that when activated might do anything from flashing a message on the screen out of the blue to the actual destruction of programs and data.



The agency plans to develop antivirus software called "Integrity," which uses a cipher comprised of 16 digits, the sources said.

If a virus invades a computer system, the cipher will be changed and report a virus invasion. In this way, users can take measures before the virus actually destroys data, the sources said.

Even with the antivirus program called "vaccine," users often realize too late that their systems have been infected, and data are irretrievably lost.

The sources said that MITI expects the new system to be used commercially.

### North Korea

#### Red Cross Letter Details U.S. 'Crimes' Against POW's

SK0705003793 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1521  
GMT 6 May 93

[Text] Pyongyang, May 6 (KCNA)—The Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on May 6 sent a letter to the International Committee of the Red Cross [ICRC] with regard to a report of the South Korean HANGYORE SHINMUN exposing crimes of the U.S. forces against prisoners of war of the Korean People's Army during the Korean war.

Recalling the report of HANGYORE SHINMUN on December 19, 1992, that one letter written by POWs of the Korean People's Army and over 30 items of documents were found on Koje Island where a POW camp was located during the Korean war, it said:

The letter exposes the fact that U.S. soldiers stood KPA POWs in a row in the POW camp on Koje Island and fired at them to test the efficiency of their firearms and carried out living-body tests on them including germ weapon experiments.

As we know, the Geneva Accord of August 12, 1949, on the treatment of prisoners of war stipulates in its article 13 that the POWs must always be given humanitarian treatment, and the POW must not be an object of any kind of medical and scientific experiment which cripples the prisoner, conflicts with his interests and does not agree with medical treatment. The Hague Convention of October 18, 1907, and the Geneva Protocol of June 17, 1925, provide for the prohibition of the use of asphyxiating gas, toxic gas or other gas and germ combat method in a war.

The inhuman slaughter of POWs of the Korean People's Army committed by the U.S. forces in the POW camp on Koje Island in the 1950s is a wanton violation of those publicly recognized international laws strictly banning the use of chemical and germ weapons and an unpardonable crime against mankind.

We, therefore, demand that the truth of this atrocious crime be fully brought to light.

We hope that the international committee of the Red Cross which deems the implementation of international humanitarian laws as the main purpose of its activities will make a thorough probe into the truth of the slaughter of pows of the Korean People's Army by the U.S. forces and help us take over materials discovered on Koje island from the South Korean side.

#### Alleged POW Appeal Detailed

SK0705105393 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010  
GMT 7 May 93

[Text] Pyongyang, May 7 (KCNA)—Documents were discovered exposing the shocking atrocities committed by the U.S. imperialists against prisoners of war of the Korean People's Army [KPA] during the Korean War (June 1950-July 1953). They carried out efficiency tests of firearms, experiments of germ weapons and other living-body tests on KPA POWs in the POW camp on Koje island.

According to South Korean HANGYORE SINMUN, a letter written by POWs of the People's Army in Koje Island on the South Sea of Korea to send to the Paris world peace conference, and 30 items of documents were found in Yongsan village in Sangdong-ri, Sinhyon-up, Koje County, South Kyongsang Province, on December 18 last year.

The letter "to the Paris world peace conference" is a piece of underwear cloth 80 centimetres in width and 120 in length, which carries the words:

"U.S. soldiers stand North Korean POWs in a line and test the efficiency of firearms on them." "They carry out living-body tests including germ weapon experiments on them." "Regards to you who are striving for world peace."

The letter closes with "from the KPA POWs in Camp No. 6 on Koje Island, the island of bloodshed."

Contained in the documents, having the size of a postcard, is their action program written in quite small letters.

Yi Song-ho, acting chairman of the C.C. [Central Committee], the DPRK Red Cross Society, sent a letter to the South Korean counterpart Wednesday requesting him to take a measure for the delivery of the letter and the legacies to the North, the party concerned.

The Central Committee of the Red Cross Society sent a letter to the International Committee of the Red Cross Thursday requesting a thorough probe into the truth of the slaughter of POWs and cooperation in the delivery of the abovesaid materials from the South Korean side.



**KCNA Notes Coverage of Appeal**

*SK0705111093 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1047  
GMT 7 May 93*

[“U.S. Imperialists’ Bestiality Against POWs of KPA”—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, May 7 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialist aggressors committed brutalities against the prisoners of war of the Korean People’s Army [KPA] during the Korean war in wanton violation of the August 12, 1949, Geneva accord on the treatment of POWs.

Their bestiality was partially revealed in the appeal dated May 23, 1952, signed by 6,223 POWs of the People’s Army on Koje island. The appeal was carried by NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON June 8 that year.

Earnestly calling on the homeland to save them from the hell on earth, they exposed the brutalities of the U.S. imperialist murderers.

According to the appeal, the U.S. imperialists drove hundreds of POWs into a gas chamber and a torture room and carried them to the seaside with lorries and hooded police motorcycles and killed and threw them into the sea. Worse still, they killed POWs with poison, gas and germs.

The warden of the POW camp on Koje Island issued an order to dismember 13 prisoners under the eyes of people at Camp No. 76 on May 18, 1952. And 24 were killed and 46 made blind by chemical weapons at three spots of Camp No. 77 on the same day.

Next day, Americans made those who wanted to go to the North line up and fired machine guns and flame throwers at them and even drove tanks to kill 127 of them and injure many others at Camp No. 66.

They dragged out more than 1,000 POWs on the 20th and 21st and 420 of them did not return.

On the next two days, the U.S. guards murdered 88 POWs and wounded 39 others with machine guns and handgrenades at camps Nos. 602 and 73 when they refused to go to the building sites of U.S. bunkers, pillboxes and observation posts.

On the 23rd American hangmen cut off the heads of four patriots and hung them on trees at Camp No. 76 and blinded 18 POWs by electric torture at Camp No. 16.

The appeal said American murderers unhesitatingly burned disgraceful marks on the bodies of POWs with red hot iron, made savage dogs bite them, boiled them in steam and dismembered them. They went so far as to use POWs as guinea pigs in the tests of germ, chemical and atomic weapons.

In the appeal the POWs of the KPA declared that no matter how terribly the enemy threatened them with gallows, torture and germ, chemical and atomic

weapons, they would remain on the side of the homeland, the people and the leader, General Kim Il-song.

**Veterans Group Denounces Korean War Monument in U.S.**

*SK0705004493 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1528  
GMT 6 May 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, May 6 (KCNA)—A spokesman for the Korean Anti-Imperialist Veterans Committee issued a statement today regarding the ground-breaking ceremony of the Korean war veterans “memorial” which took place in Washington on April 28. The “memorial” is allegedly meant to pay “respect” to the war dead and other participants in the Korean war.

The spokesman says the Korean Anti-Imperialist Veterans Committee vehemently denounces this as an intolerable insult to the entire Korean people and veterans who value justice and peace and to the world’s peace-loving people.

He goes on:

The United States which started the construction of a “monument” to the Korean war with a due ceremony in Los Angeles in November last year held the ground-breaking ceremony of another “monument” in Washington this time in a bid to disguise themselves as a “defender of international peace and stability”. The criminal acts committed by them in the Korean war, however, can be prettified with nothing.

It is a historical fact recognized by the world that the Korean war was prepared and started by the United States.

After World War II the United States unleashed a war of aggression in Korea according to its strategy of global domination and inflicted immeasurable calamities upon the Korean people with most barbarous massacre, promiscuous bombing and gunfiring. This notwithstanding, it is erecting “monuments” to the war criminals in the Korean war, while trying to isolate and stifle the DPRK on the plea of the fictitious “nuclear problem”. This tells that it has not yet discarded the aggressive design it sought in the Korean war.

The United States must give up the thinking pattern of the cold war era in keeping with the trend of the times and renounce its policy hostile to the DPRK, instead of trying to tread the path of the past.

It must pull its forces out of South Korea and make a bold decision to renounce the “policy of nuclear umbrella” for South Korea. And it must immediately give up its attempt to impose any “sanctions” on the DPRK and respond with sincerity to the proposal for DPRK-U.S. negotiation to solve the pending problems including the “nuclear problem”.



**Daily: Pyongyang 'Steadfast' Against Outside Pressure**

*SK0705055693 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0512 GMT 7 May 93*

[“We Won’t Budge an Inch”—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, May 7 (KCNA)—A NODONG SINMUN analyst today says the United States and its followers were persistently setting afloat “nuclear suspicion” against the DPRK through their subsidized media with the aim of isolating the DPRK from the international community and stifling its socialist system.

They have become undisguised in their pressure, appeasement and deception vis-a-vis the countries which support the DPRK, with an invented story about a certain “change” in the position of the DPRK, the news analyst says, and goes on: This is meant to create confusion within the international public by creating the impression that their “pressure” has had some “effect” on the DPRK and thus involve other countries into their anti-DPRK campaign.

Cheating works with fools and justice always prevails over injustice.

As the world recognizes, the DPRK won a great victory over its enemy.

We will never abandon our principled stand, whoever may put pressure on us. Departure from the stand of independence means death for our people. The more desperately the U.S. imperialists and their followers come out against us, the more deeply we will cherish the pride of being the victor and defend our national dignity and supreme interests of our country to the last with grit.

The United States and its followers must not be skeptical of this steadfast will of our people.

**Seoul Stance on National Security Law Criticized**

*SK0705014593 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1148 GMT 5 May 93*

[Commentary by station commentator Kim Kyong-pok: “The Revealed Antireunification and Antireconciliation Position”]

[Text] Answering a question at the National Assembly on 3 May, Hwang In-song, South Korean prime minister, raved that as long as there is no decisive change in the North’s attitude, his authorities have no intention to rescind the National Security Law. This precisely shows the South Korean authorities’ antireunification and antireconciliation position. Accordingly, his remarks cannot but be a very vicious challenge to the fellow countrymen’s desire and aspiration for opening up a road to reunification through the national great unity.

As is known, the South Korean National Security Law has regulated the political parties, organizations, and

people of the northern half of the Republic as antistate organizations and members of antistate organizations. When the South Korean people visit the North, hold dialogue with the compatriots in the North, and exchange letters with the North compatriots, this act is also regarded as crime by the National Security Law.

The antinational and antireunification evil law—a remnant of the cold war—still exists. This is extremely abnormal. It is certain that as long as the evil law remains as it is, the national reconciliation, unity, and peaceful reunification cannot be achieved. For this reason, the South Korean people of all strata raise their voices calling for rescinding the anachronistic evil law.

The current regime’s prime minister, who is clamorously advertising civilian-controlled politics and reform, claimed that the evil law be maintained as it is. This cannot but be an extremely senseless and double-dealing act.

Hwang In-song claimed that we should reveal our position. We already clearly revealed our position through the 10-point reunification program for the great unity of the whole nation, which was adopted at the Fifth session of the Ninth Supreme People’s Assembly.

The 10-point program for the great unity of the whole nation is the patriotic program and the great charter for the national unity. The 10-point program enables all those who are concerned for the destiny of the nation, whether they are in the north, or in the south, or overseas, to pave together the way for national reunification through the national great unity by transcending all differences.

Thus, our position is clearly revealed by the 10-point program, which comprehensively details the characteristics, goal, ideological base, principle, and method of national great unity for national reunification.

Such being the case, it is high time that the South Korean authorities should give an answer to the 10-point program. The South Korean prime minister failed to give an answer to our just 10-point program. Instead, while making insidious remarks against us, he claimed that we should change our attitude. This cannot but be a brazen-faced act.

We proposed that a road to reunification be opened up through the national unity by putting an end to the shameful history of antagonism and confrontation against the fellow countrymen. The claim—the National Security Law antagonizing the same fellow countrymen—should be constantly maintained. This runs counter to peaceful reunification and the national great unity.

The Hwang In-song’s remarks are as good as the jargons made by the Fifth and Sixth Republics’ regimes which sought confrontation and division.



As for the Hwang In-song's careers, he was the person of the military clique and the governor North Cholla Province. He was minister of Transportation Ministry during the Pak Chong-hui's regime. He clamorously supported the Yusin dictatorial regime.

As a lawmaker of the Democratic Justice Party, minister of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries, and chairman of the policy-making committee of the Democratic Liberal Party, he positively joined the regime of the Fifth and Sixth Republics. Because Hwang In-song is obsessed with the antiquated sense of confrontation, it is not strange that he should claim the maintenance of the National Security Law, a remnant of the Fifth and Sixth Republic.

Hwang In-song—an antinational element who has been deeply obsessed with the evil practices of the Fifth and Sixth Republics—should be the first target of reform. It is the South side, not we, that should change attitude.

Instead of going toward the road of division and confrontation, which antagonizes the fellow countrymen in collaboration with foreign forces, the South Korean authorities should respond to our patriotic and above-board 10-point program for the great unity of the whole nation. They should come out to a road to the national reconciliation and reunification.

If the South Korean authorities really try to conduct the civilian-controlled politics and reform, they should liquidate the splittist and fascist remnants of the Fifth and Sixth Republic. They should, above all, immediately rescind the National Security Law, which is an antireunification, fascist, evil law.

### **Commentaries Criticize ROK Premier's Remarks**

*SK0705054093 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0508 GMT 7 May 93*

[“Anti-Reunification Remarks of South Korean “Prime Minister” Refuted”—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, May 7 (KCNA)—The recent remarks of South Korean “Prime Minister” Hwang In-song at the “National Assembly” stripped him naked as an anti-national, anti-reunification element, say press commentaries here today, urging the South side to give an unequivocal reply to the 10-point programme of great unity of the whole nation set out by the DPRK.

He told the “National Assembly” a few days ago that the “national security law” (NSL) would not be scrapped unless “a decisive change preceded in the attitude” of the North toward South Korea, not uttering a word in reply to the 10-point programme.

In a commentary entitled “South Side Must Answer” a NODONG SINMUN analyst says:

The South Korean “prime minister” took issue with others, instead of doing what he was required to do. This goes to prove that he does not have the least willingness

to solve the reunification question of the country by peaceful means and, therefore, he revealed his ulterior intention against a great unity of the nation.

Hwang In-song's insistence on the maintenance of the “NSL” makes it plain that he obviously pursues the standoff with fellow countrymen in league with outside forces as the military fascists of the “fifth and sixth republics” did.

As far as we know, the present South Korean “regime” is going through the motion of “reform and change” these days, noisily advertising “civilian government” in an effort to show that it is different from the military dictatorial “regimes” of the “fifth and sixth republics”.

Supposing this is true, the like of Hwang In-song who seeks to maintain the “NSL”, a legacy of the “fifth and sixth republics”, and commit treacheries against the nation and reunification, must be a target of reform.

If the present South Korean “regime” is really committed to “civilian government” and intends to serve the country and the nation, it must take the stand of national independence and it would be well advised to liquidate the leftovers of the old era like the “NSL” that stands in the way of national unity and reunification, and join in the trend of great national unity toward the reunification of the country.

A MINJU CHOSON analyst notes that the present South Korean “regime” must remove the anti-reunification elements and liquidate, above all, fascist and separatist legacies of its preceding regimes” including the “NSL” if it really intends to seek civilian government.

### **Reunification Group Urges Probe Into Students' Deaths**

*SK0705070293 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0451 GMT 7 May 93*

[“Probe Into Tragic Death in South Korea Demanded”—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, May 7 (KCNA)—The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland published its information No. 627 Thursday on the fact that two South Korean students, one man and one woman, leading members of student councils, were found dead after they had been reported missing.

Recalling that head of the Propaganda Department of the General Student Council of Kyongnam University Yun To-in and chairperson of the General Woman Student Council of the same university Hwang Hye-kyong were reported missing on April 11 to be found dead later, the information says:

The death of students Yun To-in and Hwang Hye-kyong reminds us of the brutal murder committed under the preceding military fascist dictatorial regime whose job



was intelligence and murder. It is a very serious incident which must be studied on its extension line.

The South Korean authorities must probe into the truth behind the case and arrest the murderer and severely punish him.

If the present regime of South Korea which advocates "civilian government" neglect investigation into the case and try to leave it in darkness, it will be denounced as a fascist murderous regime little different from the "Fifth and Sixth Republics."

The South Korean students should probe into the truth behind the case by their own efforts and ferret out the murderer and make him pay for the blood hundred-fold.

#### **Choe Tae-pok Meets Japanese 'Fact-Finding Team'**

*SK0705055193 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0444  
GMT 7 May 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, May 7 (KCNA)—Choe Tae-pok, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Thursday met and conversed with the fact-finding team of the Japan Bar Association headed by lawyer Hiroyuki Tashiro, member of the Human Rights Committee of the association.

On hand was O Mun-han, vice-chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and chairman of the Measure Committee for Compensation to the "Comfort Women for the Army" and Victims of the Pacific War.

#### **International 'Fact-Finding Team' Meets 'Comfort Women'**

*SK0705055393 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0447  
GMT 7 May 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, May 7 (KCNA)—The fact-finding team of the International Commission of Jurists on the problem of "comfort women for the army" investigated here facts proving that old Japan forcibly drafted Korean women and inflicted all sorts of misfortunes and sufferings upon them.

The fact-finding team met Korean historians and women who had been forced to serve the army as "comfort women" and verified truth of forcible drafting by the Japanese imperialists and detailed materials on their crimes.

Historians said that the drafting of "comfort women for the army" was the most dastardly and immoral crime unprecedented in human history and in the world history of wars and proved that the crime had been committed in an organized way by the military on the instructions of the state of old Japan.

The victims said that their precious youth had been violated by the Japanese imperialist Imperial Army and

they were still undergoing mental and physical sufferings and demanded adequate apology and compensations from Japan.

#### **Mongolian Envoy Pays Courtesy Call on Vice Premier**

*SK0605052293 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0429  
GMT 6 May 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, May 6 (KCNA)—Vice-premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam met and conversed with Mongolian Ambassador to Korea Sharabyn Gungaadorj when the latter paid a courtesy call on him on May 5.

#### **Vice President Meets Outgoing Yemeni Envoy**

*SK0605052493 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0428  
GMT 6 May 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, May 6 (KCNA)—Vice-President Yi Chong-ok met and conversed with Yemeni Ambassador to Korea Husayn Tahir Yahya when the latter paid a farewell call on him on May 5.

On hand was Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Chang Song-kil.

#### **Daily Explains 7th Point of National Unity Program**

*SK0605105893 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1034  
GMT 6 May 93*

["Banner of National Unity Acceptable to Anyone"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, May 6 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today comes out with a by-lined article explaining the seventh point of the "10-point programme of great unity of the whole nation for reunification of the country" published by the great leader President Kim Il-song.

The article quotes Comrade Kim Il-song as saying in the programme:

"7. The North and the South should protect material and spiritual wealth of individual persons and organizations and encourage them to be used favorably for the promotion of great national unity."

It reads in part:

In the seventh point of the programme the great leader said not only before the reunification but after it the North and the South should recognize the state ownership, cooperative ownership and private ownership and protect the capital and property of individual persons and organizations and common interests with foreign capital. He also clarified that they should recognize social honor and qualification of individuals in all domains including science, education, literature, art,



speech, the press, health service and sports, and continue to ensure the benefits granted to persons of meritorious services.

This point reflects the great patriotic idea and unfathomably broad magnanimity of the respected leader who is intending to achieve genuine concord and reunification of the nation transcending any institutional difference between the North and the South and to let the whole nation embark on the patriotic road to reunification, irrespective of their class, stratum, property status and social standings.

The 10-point programme means opening the way for those who remain indifferent to national reunification or do not like it for fear of losing their social honour and qualifications and benefits granted for their meritorious services to join in the reunification movement without any fear.

Now that protection of common interests with foreign capital is stipulated in the programme there is no need for any organizations or individual persons within the nation who have economic relations with other countries to feel apprehensions for them.

And foreigners who have economic relations with the North or the South of Korea have no reason for disliking the reunification of Korea out of concern for their economic interests.

#### **WPK Message Congratulates Exhibition Builders**

*SK0605143993 Pyongyang Korean Central  
Broadcasting Network in Korean 0400 GMT 6 May 93*

["Congratulatory message" read by Kang Song-san, premier of DPRK Administration Council, at a gathering held at the Three Revolution Exhibition on 5 May]

[Text] Congratulatory message to the People's Army soldiers, party shock brigade members, scientists, technicians, workers, office employees and supporters who registered heroic exploits in construction of and preparations for the opening of the Three Revolution Exhibition:

The Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee extends warm congratulations [yolyolhan chukha] to the People's Army soldier builders, party shock brigade members, functionaries from committees and ministries of the Administration Council, and from various organizations; and scientists, technicians, workers, and supporters who built and successfully ensured the opening of the Three Revolution Exhibition—a monumental building of the Workers Party era—by cherishing ardent loyalty to the party and the leader and by displaying mass heroism and sense of patriotic dedication. [applause]

The Three Revolution Exhibition is a proud creation that demonstrates the greatness and ever-victorious might of our party, which is advancing the chuche

revolutionary cause along the victorious road by highly upholding the banner of the three revolutions—ideological, technological and cultural. This exhibition gives our people firm conviction in victory of the revolution.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forward a unique plan to provide a stronghold which comprehensively shows brilliant achievements attained in the three revolutions under the party's guidance. He promoted construction of the Three Revolution Exhibition and wisely led the construction and preparatory work for the opening of the exhibition.

By cherishing with firm faith the slogan "Whatever the party decides, we will do!" the soldier builders heartily accepted the party's directive to build the Three Revolution Exhibition to be our people's permanent asset and carried out the work boldly and on a large scale by courageously overcoming various difficulties. Thus, they successfully built the magnificent exhibition with floor space of more than 100,000 square meters in only a little more than a year, and registered great exploits.

The soldier builders, who have been trained and fostered by our party, carried out the construction work with the sense of (?devotion) and by upholding the slogan, "We should deservedly assume the missions of national defense and socialist construction!" By vigorously waging the mass technological innovation movement, they provided various kinds of mechanical facilities with their own strength and created and introduced a number of new construction methods. Thus, they expeditiously carried out difficult works and [word indistinct].

With wholehearted resolution to ensure the exhibits at the highest level, functionaries of the committees and ministries of the Administration Council and various organizations, and party members and workers in plants and enterprises in various domains of the national economy, manufactured more than 230,000 kinds of exhibits in unity by resolving various scientific and technical problems in our own way. Thus, they attained proud achievements by excellently ensuring the display of such exhibits.

The Three Revolution Exhibition, which has been built amid great interests of the party and the state and amid ardent support of the people, are a precious fruition reflecting endless loyalty and creative zeal of our people and the People's Army soldiers who are vigorously advancing by following the chuche socialist banner under the wise leadership of the party and the leader. [applause]

The WPK Central Committee highly assesses the labor exploits registered by the People's Army soldiers, party shock brigade members, functionaries, party members, and workers in the struggle to build and rebuild the Three Revolution Exhibition by implementing the party's directive with the principle of absoluteness and unconditionality. [applause]



The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Vigorous implementation of the three revolutions—ideological, technological and cultural—is a consistent policy maintained by our party in socialist construction. The decisive factor for victory in all works is to carry out satisfactorily the three revolutions.

Functionaries and soldier builders of the Three Revolution Exhibition should cherish faith in victory of the revolution by assuming the loyalty to the party and the leader as their faith, conscience, morality, and principle in everyday life and by establishing the revolutionary outlook on the leader. They should defend and protect the socialist cause with the might of unity and cohesion and should staunchly fight to further develop this cause.

Functionaries in the Three Revolution Exhibition should organize the exhibition more satisfactorily and constantly improve the management and operation of the exhibition. Thus, they should make the exhibition excellently fulfill the mission as the hall of mass indoctrination in carrying out the three revolutions—ideological, technological and cultural. They should actively contribute to accelerating the three revolutions and to further glorifying the popular mass-centered socialism of our own style.

Functionaries and workers of all organizations and enterprises who presented exhibits to the Three Revolution Exhibition should produce more various kinds of better-quality products by demonstrating the lofty revolutionary spirit and combat capability and should more satisfactorily contribute to (?development) of the national economy and to enhancing the people's living standard. They should make efforts so that the exhibition is constantly renovated and modernized.

The People's Army soldiers and builders should intensify combat and political training in compliance with the demand of the strained situation prevailing in our country. They should highly demonstrate the heroic spirit as defenders of the nation and as creators of the people's happiness by registering greater exploits in the second-stage construction of the Three Revolution Exhibition.

Party organizations and functionaries should substantively carry out the work with people among the party members, workers, and People's Army soldiers and should strengthen discipline through organizational life and practical struggle. They should continuously effect innovations and upsurges in carrying out the revolutionary tasks by highly displaying the revolutionary zeal and creative activity.

The WPK Central Committee firmly believes that the People's Army soldiers, party members, and workers who participated in building and preparing for the opening of the Three Revolution Exhibition will make greater achievements in carrying out the assigned revolutionary missions by upholding the party's leadership, and thus will excellently meet the party's trust and expectations. [applause]

The WPK Central Committee. [applause and shouting of hurrahs]

### KCNA Describes Pyongyang Technology Exhibition

SK0705001193 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 1514*  
GMT 6 May 93

[Text] Pyongyang, May 6 (KCNA)—The Three Revolution Exhibition completed recently has the new technological innovation hall of peculiar style. The front and back slopes of the roof are lifted in the middle to make the shades of the entrances form distinctive features.

Its floor space is 10,000 square metres.

Some 10,000 items of inventions and new technologies of 4,000 kinds presented by the Provinces and 30 major units are displayed there in the form of actual thing, miniature model, diagram, photograph and lantern slide.

Above the entrance of the two-storeyed hall there is a picture of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il among inventors who won gold and special prizes at an international inventions exhibition, showing deep satisfaction with their successes.

Displayed on the right side are photographs of excellent inventors who contrived things of big national economic value and high technological and economic effectiveness, with their inventions on show before them.

On display in the Pyongyang section are more than 1,300 exhibits of 600 kinds showing scientific and technological achievements in different fields.

The concrete mixture remote control device presented by the Nakwon general bureau can automatically do the delivery of gravels and cement, their mixing and storage and carry the mixture to a height up to 400 metres and spray it by a compressor. This device proved its worth in the construction of the Songwon dam and the 105-storeyed Yugyong hotel. The gold and copper ore dressing reagent invented by Kim Il-song university has increased the actual extraction rate in dressing five to ten percent.

The large plasma display presented by the Taedonggang association attracts the eyes of the visitors in the South Pyongan provincial section. The display available for the scientification of the management of industrial establishments is 4.6 square metres. It can be enlarged up to 30 square metres. The visitors see there a coal dressing robot with a per hour dressing capacity of 120 tons, which was sent by the Kaecheon coal industrial laboratory.

On show in the South Hamgyong provincial section are 800 exhibits of 420 kinds such as high-temperature paints of various kinds and compressed extension graphite that opened a new phase in basic chemical industry.



The newly-invented nonconductive cloth makes it possible to do work safely under condition of 200,000 volt.

Seen there is a device preventing river pollution by waste water. The quality of the filtered water is below seven ppm.

Put on display in the hall are 3,000 scientific and technological books of 525 kinds written in recent years.

A national invention and new technology exhibition will be held once every year or in two years in the hall on the occasion of the national scientific and technological festival held every year.

### **Editorial Lauds 'Timely' Rice Transplanting Efforts**

*SK0605121493 Pyongyang Korean Central  
Broadcasting Network in Korean 0035 GMT 5 May 93*

[NODONG SINMUN 5 May editorial: "Let Us Concentrate Every Effort on Properly Transplanting Rice in Time"]

[Text] A struggle for the transplanting of rice is going on. Our party demands that all efforts be concentrated on the rural communities to properly transplant rice in a timely manner.

All agricultural party members and working people should be fully aware of the significance of rice transplanting in this year's farming. They should rise up unanimously to transplant the rice properly this significant year according to *chuche* farming methods. The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has indicated: We should concentrate every effort on ploughing rice paddies and transplanting rice.

Rice transplanting is an important farming process that determines the success of this year's farming. We should properly transplant rice in a timely manner to increase per unit yields of water-field rice. In addition, we should properly cultivate dry fields in a timely manner in order to increase the overall production of grains.

Experience shows that if we fail to transplant rice in a timely manner, we cannot increase the yield from crops, no matter how properly we prepare for this year's farming or how strongly we cultivate the rice seedlings.

To create an upsurge in agricultural production this year, a significant year that marks the 40th anniversary of victory in the Fatherland Liberation War, we should properly perform rice transplanting work in conformity with the demands of the *chuche* farming method. Thus, we can provide the proper conditions for the growth of rice and enjoy a rich harvest this year.

All functionaries and working people in the rural economic sector should be aware that nothing is more important than transplanting rice on time. They should rise up unanimously to transplant the rice.

It is important for all functionaries and working people to concentrate every effort on transplanting rice and upholding our party's agriculture-first policy.

Functionaries and working people in the rural economic sector are masters of the socialist rural communities. They are also directly entrusted with the task of increasing rice yield. Whether functionaries and agricultural working people properly carry out the farm work according to the farming process, including rice transplanting, as demanded by the *chuche* farming method depends on how they concentrate all efforts on transplanting rice.

All functionaries and working people in the rural economic sector, with an attitude befitting masters and with a high degree of responsibility, should rise up to transplant rice in a revolutionary and timely manner. Thus, they can perform all work tenaciously and methodically.

All cooperative farms should use more agricultural machines in their rice transplanting and other farming processes. They should struggle to transplant rice successfully by organizing farm work in detail.

Rice transplanting is an important farming process that should be done by machines in the shortest time. Therefore, leading agricultural functionaries should enhance their role and responsibility to properly transplant rice on time as demanded by the party.

All functionaries at cooperative farms should perfectly carry out the organizational work to successfully guarantee the rice transplanting, being fully aware of their responsibility. In particular, they should formulate plans to use machine facilities properly in transplanting rice.

Functionaries should make all work processes—such as harrowing, scooping up rice, carrying it out, and transplanting it—fit like gears in a wheel. They should come to farms busy rice transplanting rice and responsibly settle unsolved problems while working with farmers.

Functionaries at cooperative farms should organize labor work well in accordance with each work teams' demand and should properly plan and organize work to increase the utility of rice scoopers and transplanting machines.

It is very important to give firm priority to harrowing over transplanting rice. On many recent occasions, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has kindly taught us to give priority to harrowing over transplanting rice.

All cooperative farms should mobilize tractors for harrowing and increase the operating rate of tractors so as to firmly give priority to harrowing in transplanting rice.

Enhancing the role of transplanting machine operators is important in guaranteeing a success of the imminent combat of rice transplanting.

Being aware that the success of this meaningful year's rice transplanting greatly depends on their role, all



transplanting machine operators should manage machines well and guarantee the full operation of transplanting machines.

The quality of rice transplanting should be fully guaranteed. If speeding up the rice transplanting lowers quality of work, timely transplantation will be of no avail.

All agricultural working people, transplanting machine operators, and rice plant suppliers should be aware that when they scoop up and transplant every rice plant, it can grow well and give a good yield. They should thoroughly observe the technical specifications in all processes related to rice transplantation. In particular, they should make sure rice plants are set close together without missing even one plant.

What is important in increasing the speed and quality of rice transplanting is to increase the mechanization rate. All cooperative farms should understand the current operating status of farming machines, including rice scoopers and transplanting machines, and thoroughly plan and organize the work of repairing and arranging them, so that all farming machines can be properly engaged.

At the same time, relevant sectors, including the machine industry sector, should send rural areas a larger amount of various efficient farming machines suitable to our country's topographical condition, including rice scoopers, transplanting machines, and ridge producing machines.

Relevant sectors should properly supply chemical fertilizer and oil. Various sectors of the people's economy should actively carry out the work of supporting rural areas, while planning and supervising organizational and political work to concentrate all efforts on the imminent combat of rice transplanting. Enhancing the roles and functions of various party organizations is important in guaranteeing the success of rice transplanting.

Great is the revolutionary zeal of the agricultural working people who have risen up, upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's recent teaching during his guidance for agricultural work.

Various party organizations of the rural economic sector should properly plan and supervise organizational and political work so that the agricultural working people's high-spirited zeal can bear brilliant fruit in the imminent combat of rice transplanting.

Various party organizations and three revolutions team members of the agricultural sector and all other sectors of the people's economy should deeply explain the party's intent on quality and timely rice transplanting to the agricultural working people and imbue them with the party's intent. They should also actively lead the agricultural working people in fulfilling assigned tasks without fail.

All of the people are urged to adorn this meaningful year with greater production of grain by vigorously launching

the imminent rice transplanting for bumper crops, upholding the programmatic teaching that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has given us during his guidance for agricultural work and upholding the party's intent.

#### KCNA Reviews 7 May Pyongyang Press

SK0705075193 *Pyongyang KCNA in English* 0501  
GMT 7 May 93

[Press review]

[Text] Pyongyang, May 7 (KCNA)—Papers here today carry a photo-accompanied report that the great leader President Kim Il-song received a U.S. Pastor N. Graham and his entourage and news that President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il received gifts from U.S. religious leader Billy Graham.

Congratulatory messages and letters came to President Kim Il-song from foreign countries, grand functions were held to celebrate April 15 and foreign publications reported a brief history of his revolutionary activities on his birthday, says the press.

President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il received a message of thanks from the president of the National Assembly of the Kingdom of Thailand, leaving Korea, according to the press.

Appearing in papers are a congratulatory message to Comrade Kim Chong-il from the general secretary of the Supreme Council of the Syrian Nationalist Socialist Party in Lebanon on his election as chairman of the National Defence Commission of the DPRK and the report that the chairman of the People's Front of India warmly congratulated him on the occasion.

Carried in papers are solidarity messages to the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea from foreign party leaders supporting the Korean people in their just cause.

NODONG SINMUN informs the readers of a Ugandan national seminar on President Kim Il-song's contribution to the victory of the cause of socialism and defence of socialism.

Econews of the press include reports about innovations being effected by working people in the national economy including metal, light industry and agriculture to greet the 40th anniversary of the victory in the fatherland liberation war with a high degree of political zeal and brilliant labor success.

Papers carry a report of the South Korean HANGYORE SINMUN exposing crimes of the U.S. imperialists against prisoners of war of the Korean People's Army during the Korean war, a letter sent by the the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the DPRK to the International Committee of the Red Cross sent in this regard, and an appeal of officers and men of the People's



Army taken prisoner and detained in Koje Island which was made public on June, 1952.

A spokesman for the Korean Anti-imperialist Veterans Committee issued a statement regarding the groundbreaking ceremony of the Korean war veterans "memorial" which took place in Washington, according to the press.

Commentaries of NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON hit out at a recent rigmarole of the South Korean "prime minister" that the "national security law" would not be abolished unless a "decisive change in the attitude" of the North toward South Korea preceded.

NODONG SINMUN runs a commentary condemning the United States and its followers for persistently spreading the rumor of "nuclear suspicion" against the DPRK.

The paper gives an account of an investigation made here by a fact-finding group of the International Lawyers Committee on the "comfort women for the army" and an article flailing the Japanese government authorities for trying craftily to evade the "comfort women" problem.

### South Korea

#### DPRK Secretary: 2 May Shooting at DMZ 'Accidental'

SK0705091593 Seoul YONHAP in English 0905 GMT  
7 May 93

[Text] Seoul, May 7 (YONHAP)—North Korea has conceded in a message to the South that the shooting that occurred in their sector of the Demilitarized Zone [DMZ] on May 2 was accidental, sources at the Defense Ministry and United Nations Command in Korea said on Friday.

This is the first time North Korea ever sent a message to the South to admit to their violation of the Military Armistice Agreement since truce agreement was signed in 1953.

In the message addressed to the secretary of the U.N. Command component of the Military Armistice Commission, North Korea's secretary said, "At 6:25 P.M. May 2, two shots were fired near marker 0310 due to carelessness on the part of our soldiers. But, the firing was accidental, not hostile," according to the sources.

North Korea committed tens of thousand violations of the armistice agreement. But all they admitted to were only two violations in 1953.

#### Seoul To Reshuffle Delegates to South-North Talks

SK0705092293 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean  
7 May 93 p 2

[Text] It was learned on 6 May that the government has decided on a large-scale reshuffle of delegates in preparation for South-North dialogue, which is likely to be resumed in the near future.

The government plans to finalize the selection of delegates to South-North high-level talks and delegates to the four subcommittees to high-level talks during the middle of this month.

The government has tentatively decided to nominate Prime Minister Hwang In-song as chief delegate to South-North high-level talks. It has also tentatively selected Song Yong-tae, vice minister of the Board of National Unification; Chong Chong-uk, senior presidential aide for foreign security affairs; Pyon Chang-won, first vice chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; and Major General Pak Yong-ok, arms control officer of the Defense Ministry, as delegates to South-North high-level talks.

The government will strike the name of Yi Tong-pok, spokesman for South-North high-level talks and chairman of its Political Subcommittee, off the seven-member list for high-level talks and will replace him with one of the special assistants to the director of the Agency for National Security Planning.

The government is reserving its decision to reappoint the vice minister of the Economic Planning Board as a delegate to South-North high-level talks because it plans to nominate the vice foreign minister instead, in case North Korea does not rejoin the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty before South-North high-level talks are resumed.

#### 'Sources': UNSC Action on DPRK Said Delayed

SK0705020793 Seoul YONHAP in English 0148 GMT  
7 May 93

[Text] United Nations, May 6 (YONHAP)—The U.N. resolution on North Korea is likely to come to a vote early next week instead of this week, sources said Thursday.

Observers had expected the security council to act on the resolution around Friday, but the sources said that the matter had been pushed back because of the Bosnian issue.

China and the United States are still negotiating the text and the final talks are also delaying adoption to early next week, according to the sources.

But China, which had been insisting on a security council president's statement instead, has agreed to the resolution on condition that its content is softened from the original text, they said.

"The position of South Korea and the United States is that the resolution should demand that North Korea return to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT), and warn of sanctions if it refuses," one source said.



"But the wording of the resolution is being adjusted so that China will not veto it," he said.

South Korean officials hope that China will at least abstain when the resolution is put to a vote at the security council.

### **Study: Sanctions on North May Have Large Impact**

SK0705075693 Seoul YONHAP in English 0558 GMT  
7 May 93

[Text] Seoul, May 7 (YONHAP)—International sanctions against North Korea would have a greater impact than is generally expected due to "the fundamental vulnerabilities of its trade structure," a government study said Friday.

The Foreign Ministry's Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security said in a report that economic sanctions would have a "considerable impact" on North Korea though many considered a low reliance on external trade would weaken their impact.

In the short term, the sanctions might strengthen the unity of the North Korean people, contrary to intentions, the report said.

"In the long term, however, the sanctions would have the effect of deepening the North Korean people's poverty," it said.

Noting that China's participation in the sanctions was important for them to succeed, it said that China could hardly oppose them because of its need to get most-favored-nation status in trade with the United States, to introduce Japanese capital for economic development and to expand economic relations with South Korea, and because of its policy for a nuclear weapons-free Korean peninsula.

The report said imposing sanctions after June 12, when North Korea's withdrawal from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty becomes official, might bring a change in the North Korean establishment.

In dealing with North Korea's nuclear problem, the government should take into account all possible results of the sanctions, including the possibility of a military incident due to a blockade of all sea and air routes to North Korea for a maximum effect of the sanctions, it suggested.

### **Pyongyang: South To Be Invited to 1995 Asian Games**

SK0705025493 Seoul YONHAP in English 0212 GMT 7  
May 93

[Text] Shanghai, May 7 (YONHAP)—North Korea was prepared to stage the East Asian Games in 1995 smoothly and South Korea will be duly invited to the event, North Korean sports officials said Thursday.

Pak Myong-chol, chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Commission, said that North Korea had chosen the 150,000-capacity May 1 Stadium as the main stadium for the event and had sufficient facilities because a sports complex had been built for a youth festival.

Pak arrived in Shanghai on Thursday along with a 250-member delegation to the first East Asian Games. He will attend a meeting of the Olympic Council of Asia slated for Saturday.

"South Korea will be invited because it is a member country. But it is up to South Korea whether it sends a delegation," he said.

Sports exchanges between Seoul and Pyongyang would take place "when the proper time comes," Pak said.

Yi Myong-song, vice chairman of North Korea's olympic committee, meanwhile, said recent Western press reports of a border clash between North Korea and China were invented to damage the friendly relations between the two countries.

Chief delegate Kang Tok-chun said the size of the delegation proved ties between Pyongyang and Beijing were still friendly.

"If such a clash had happened, we would not have sent such a big delegation," Kang said.

### **'Nobel' Said To Have Engaged in Pro-DPRK Work**

SK0605122793 Seoul YONHAP in English 1137 GMT 6  
May 93

[Text] Seoul, May 6 (YONHAP)—The Agency for National Security Planning (NSP) reported on Thursday that Nobel Hwang Sok-yong, who was arrested on his return home from the U.S. on last April 27, was found to have indulged in pro-North Korean activities during his stay abroad from early 1989.

An NSP official said that during his illegal visits to North Korea, Hwang discussed with North Korean leaders the Pyongyang idea of unification under a confederation system and pledged in Pyongyang to become a "worker for the unification of the fatherland."

Hwang visited North Korea five times, the first of them on March 20, 1989, during which he met Kim Il-song no fewer than seven times, the official said.

According to the official, Hwang played a leading role in the formation of Pomminnyon or the Pan-national Alliance under an action guideline set forth by the United Front Department, a North Korean organization specializing in operations against South Korea.

He then took the lead in having the Pomminnyon engage in activities as a front agency for North Korea's operations against South Korea, the NSP official said.



Hwang conceded that though the Pomminnyon superficially comprises some people in South and North Korea and Korean communities abroad, it is in effect an organization being controlled by the North's United Front Department, he said.

The NSP plans to have Hwang's detention period extended to continue investigating his activities abroad.

### **DPRK Seeks To Pay Debt To Russia Through Computer Sales**

*SK0205052993 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 1 May 93 p 9*

[Text] North Korea owes Russia a total of 3.3 billion rubles (\$660 million) as of last June. North Korea has proposed paying 1.3 billion rubles of the total debt in kind, namely computers.

According to the Korea Trade Promotion Corporation on 30 April, working-level bank officials' talks between North Korea and Russia were held in Pyongyang last June. It was revealed during the talks that North Korea's debt to Russia amounted to 3.3 billion rubles, including a state loan and its interest which amounted to 2.8 billion rubles. The deficit on open account amounted to 500 million rubles.

During the North Korean-Russian experts conference held in Pyongyang last year to discuss the protocol on trade and economic cooperation, officials of North Korea's Ministry of Foreign Trade noted that they were ready to pay 1.3 billion rubles of the total debt by means of 16-bit or above computers.

According to this proposal, Techno Expot, Russia's producer syndicate, concluded a contract last January with relevant organizations in North Korea for the import of computers, and consultations for the purchase are presently under way. All this was prompted by objective confirmation by the Russian Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations that North Korea has no capability for paying foreign debts. It was the ministry's conclusion that purchase of computers at an appropriate price was the only way for collecting debts from North Korea.

### **U.S. Semiconductor Industry Seeks 'Alliance'**

*SK0705081293 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 May 93 p 8*

[Text] U.S. semiconductor and semiconductor equipment manufacturers are hurrying to increase their presence in Korea as the two governments are trying to promote an "industrial alliance" between the two countries in such high-tech industrial areas as semiconductor and aerospace industries, Korean business and government officials said yesterday.

American semiconductor-related companies are increasingly showing keen interest in making investments in the nation at a time when Korea and the United States are

discussing promoting industrial cooperation, said Paek Man-ki, chief of the Semiconductor Industry Division in the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy (MOTIE).

Applied Material of the United States last week submitted an application for a permit to invest about 10 billion won in setting up a wafer processing equipment plant in Korea, he said.

LAM Research has applied for a plan to move its wafer etching subsidiary into an industrial complex in Chonan, North Chungchong Province. The U.S. semiconductor company is planning to raise its capital in Korea by \$5 million this year, according to the official.

Motorola, also a U.S. company, is planning to raise its investment by \$10 million to diversify business areas of its subsidiary, Motorola Korea from such low value-added items as transistors to high value-added products like the cathode ray tube driver. The investment would create 600 to 700 new jobs and could boost exports worth about \$60 million.

The value of Korea's semiconductor equipment market is expected to grow to 1.2 billion this year from \$800 million last year, according to figures released by the ministry. The domestic market share of Korean semiconductor equipment makers is forecast to rise to 29 percent this year from 16 percent last year.

In a related development, the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy (MOTIE) yesterday disclosed a plan to raise a fund designed to help Korean small businesses wanting to acquire advanced technologies and make joint-ventures with U.S. companies.

The plan is part of measures which the ministry will work out to follow up a proposal on industrial cooperation, made by MOTIE Minister Kim Chol-su to U.S. government officials during his recent visit of the United States. U.S. Commerce Secretary Ronald H. Brown responded favorably to the minister's proposal, Ministry officials say.

Pak Un-su, first assistant to the trade minister, convened a meeting of government and business officials and discussed details of the measures aimed at promoting industrial cooperation between Korea and the United States.

The fund will be made available to financially strapped small businesses as money for helping them makes a feasibility study on joint-ventures with their U.S. counterparts. The fund will be drawn from a fund being managed by the Korea Foreign Trade Association.

As a means of accelerating U.S. transfer of technologies, the Korea Trade Promotion Corp. will sponsor a Techno-Mart Sept. 15-17, the first U.S.-Korean exchange of technologies to be held in Korea.

Participants of the meeting agreed to promote civilian contracts between Korean and U.S. civic and industrial associations to promote exchanges of technologies.



### **Electric Trains May Be Jointly Produced With PRC**

*SK0705084993 Seoul YONHAP in English 0801 GMT 7 May 93*

[Text] Seoul, May 7 (YONHAP)—China may seek a technical tie-up with the Daewoo Group to produce electric trains to be exported to third countries and used on domestic railways, industry sources said Friday.

The Changchun Passenger Car Manufacturing Factory, the largest passenger train producer in China, is sounding out Daewoo Heavy Industries Ltd. about jointly producing 44 electric trains to be supplied to Iran under a contract concluded recently. In the same tender, Daewoo won a bid to build 22 trains with, they said.

A manager-level official from the factory is expected to visit Korea for concrete discussions on the project, and China is learned to have already drafted a contract for joint production.

The move appears to be aimed at concluding a technical tie-up with Daewoo to meet demand for luxury electric trains in China.

Each train in Changchun's contract is seven coaches long, while those in Daewoo's contract are eight coaches long, for totals of 308 and 176 carriages, respectively.

Changchun is expected to discuss not only joint production of the trains for Iran, but also trains for a railway now being built between Beijing and Hong Kong and a subway planned for Beijing.

Daewoo is keenly interested in getting in on these projects.

Another source, familiar with Jilin Province where Changchun is located, said the head of the factory was visiting Iran and would come to Korea as soon as he returned.

In Seoul, he is expected to discuss joint production of the passenger trains for Iran, the Beijing-Hong Kong railway and the Beijing subway, the sources said.

The potential profits are enormous because China is expected to change all the trains that are outdated, they said.

### **Seoul Considers Simplifying Entry for PRC Tourists**

*SK0705082693 Seoul YONHAP in English 0743 GMT 7 May 93*

[Text] Seoul, May 7 (YONHAP)—The South Korean Government is considering simplifying entry requirements for Chinese to induce more Chinese tourists and diversify tourism, official sources said Friday.

Studies are being made to revise the guidelines for issuing visas to nationals of some specific countries by next month to eliminate time-consuming red tape for the

Chinese. The guidelines now apply to China, Russia, Cuba and some other current and former communist countries.

The guidelines require nationals of those countries to submit between five and seven documents and to be vetted by the Agency for National Security Planning [NSP] and the Justice Ministry. In addition, they need an invitation from a company other than a travel agency. As a result, it takes a month to get a tourist visa.

An amendment to the guidelines drafted by the Transportation Ministry and consulted on by the Justice Ministry and NSP would exempt Chinese tourists guaranteed by "exemplary" travel agents from the Justice Ministry deliberation. The current guidelines will remain in effect for nationals of other specific countries.

The idea of easing the regulations for Chinese arose because Chinese tourists often give up travelling to South Korea due to the difficulties of obtaining entry permits even though the potential for increased tourism has grown sharply since diplomatic normalization in August last year.

In the first three months of this year, 24,000 Chinese tourists, businessmen and diplomats visited South Korea, up 28 percent from a year earlier, and 14,000 South Koreans visited China, up 200 percent.

### **Seoul Offers Customs Training to Ex-Socialist Countries**

*SK0705084493 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 May 93 p 8*

[By staff correspondent Kang Sok-chae]

[Text] Korea is giving a helping hand in the customs sector to former socialist countries struggling to make a smooth transition to market economies.

Since Monday, the Korean Customs Administration [KCA] has been offering a 12-day technical training program for 13 high-ranking customs officials from nine countries.

The participating countries are the Russian Federation, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, the Czech Republic, Poland, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria and Mongolia.

"The necessity of this program was first discussed at a commissioner-level Korea-Russia customs conference held in Moscow last year. Through these programs, we seek to develop closer cooperation with former socialist countries and share each other's experience in the areas of customs administration," said Kim Kyong-tae, commissioner of the KCA, in an interview.

The training program was originally intended only for Russian customs officials, but the KCA extended the scope of the participants to other socialist countries, considering the growing need for customs cooperation with them.



All former socialist countries are desperate to introduce advanced customs techniques to help streamline clearance procedures for their importers and exporters.

"We are very interested in the GATT valuation system. We'd like to learn a lot from Korea's customs administration and procedures," said Temenujka R. Raytcheva, senior official of the General Customs Directorate of Bulgaria.

She said that the Bulgarian customs office is faced with new tasks under a new economic system. "The political change has resulted in the birth of private firms doing business with foreign trading partners, which requires simplified but effective advanced customs techniques."

Bulgaria hopes to conclude a customs assistance pact with Korea as soon as possible, she said.

"We have customs officers who have been to France, the Netherlands and Great Britain for training. Korea is the first Asian country that Bulgaria has dispatched its customs officials to," she said.

Of the training programs, the KCA puts greater emphasis on such customs areas as rug investigation techniques and airline passengers' baggage clearance systems.

Some of the specific objectives of the programs are to promote common understanding of regulations, codes, procedures, standards and format, and to exchange intelligence information for the prevention of illegal trade activities which tend to become more and more organized and sophisticated, the KCA head said.

"This training course will create better understanding of each other's system, paving the way for the harmonization and internationalization of customs systems, and contributing directly to the easing of international trade friction that may appear from time to time," Kim said.

He added that strong customs ties with Russia and other socialist countries would lead to greater overall economic and technological cooperation.

"Our country is very interested in Korea's customs valuation and bond systems," said Erkhembayar Yamaranzyn [as published], deputy director general of the Customs General Administration (CGA) of Mongolia.

He said that the Mongolian customs office hopes to upgrade its ties with Asian countries, especially Korea. "We are also eager to sign a customs assistance pact with Korea this August."

CGA was set up in 1990 to modernize the customs administration.

In October 1991, the director general of the CGA, G. Sesser, visited Korea for talks with his Korean counterpart.

The following year, two Mongolian customs officers came to Seoul to attend training classes sponsored by the Brussels-based Customs Cooperation Council (CCC).

Mongolia recently invited the head of the Korean Customs Administration to visit the country in the hope of signing a customs assistance pact with Korea.

"Chances are good a Korean delegation will visit Mongolia in early August for customs talks following a meeting with Chinese officials in Beijing slated for July 19-26," one KCA official said.

At the Beijing meeting, the two parties are expected to go in detail for the signing of a customs cooperation agreement, the official said.

The KCA has held bilateral customs cooperation conferences with Japan, Hong Kong, the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and Russia.

KCA has concluded a customs assistance agreement each with the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and Russia.

Russia was the last country with which Korea signed a customs assistance pact, in November 1992.

#### **Premier Warns Cabinet on 'Blindly' Following DLP**

SK0705080193 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
7 May 93 p 2

[Text] Prime Minister Hwang In-song yesterday warned cabinet members not to rush the revision of law bills just because of requests by the ruling party [Democratic Liberal Party, DLP].

It is not right nor desirable for the cabinet to follow the lead of the ruling party blindly, he advised.

He made the remarks during a cabinet meeting yesterday upon learning that Construction Minister Ko Pyong-u had voluntarily withdrawn a revision bill concerning the business activities of real estate dealers.

The revision bill was written at the urging of the ruling party. And the ministry came up with the revision bill for passage through the cabinet without clearing it by the vice ministers of economic ministries.

Prime Minister Hwang took note of the fact that the revision may benefit the real estate dealers at the risk of placing additional burden on the general public. In strong terms, Hwang instructed cabinet members to be present at every cabinet meeting without sending vice ministers on their behalf on the excuse of busy schedules. Information Minister O In-hwan revealed.

O went on to say that ministers can be excused from the meetings only when they are to take part in meetings chaired by President Kim Yong-sam, he said.

Prime Minister Hwang has been keeping low profile in the on-rush of the reform drive by President Kim Yong-sam. In view of this, his action at the cabinet meeting tells much of what attitude he will assume as the leader of the cabinet, outsiders said.



### **Prosecution Begins Investigation of No Tae-u's Daughter**

SK0705121493 Seoul YONHAP in English 1140 GMT 7 May 93

[Text] Seoul, May 7 (YONHAP)—The Seoul prosecution on Friday launched an investigation to determine the source of the 190,000 dollars which No So-yong, former President No Tae-u's daughter, and her husband, Choe Tae-won, deposited at U.S. banks and which have recently been confiscated by the U.S. for violating cash reporting requirements.

A prosecution source said the probe was launched as the couple were found guilty and given a one-year probation at a U.S. court on Wednesday [5 May].

The source said that as it was alleged during the trial in the U.S. that the money might have been withdrawn from a Swiss bank before it was handed to the couple, the prosecution plan to ask the U.S. for the copies of trial and investigation papers related to the couple's case.

The prosecution see little credibility in the Sunkyong side's claim that the money at issue was the remuneration Choe received from a Silicon Valley electronics firm where he worked.

If the money were actually from a Swiss Bank, the prosecution suspect, it was either withdrawn and taken to the U.S. directly by the couple or taken by an associate of the couple for delivery to the couple in the U.S.

Besides, the prosecution plan to look into the suspicion that a Korean Government official might have been involved in taking the money to the U.S. through a Swiss Bank as alleged by a U.S. investigator.

The prosecution plan to take criminal action against the couple on charges of foreign exchanges law violation if the couple were determined to have withdrawn the money from a Swiss bank, the source said.

Under the law, a person found to have smuggled out foreign exchanges in the amount of more than 5,000 dollars is to face an imprisonment of three years or a lesser period or a fine not exceeding 20 million won.

### **Anticorruption Drive To Continue 'Without Interruption'**

SK0705085393 Seoul YONHAP in English 0807 GMT 7 May 93

[Text] Seoul, May 7 (YONHAP)—The government will continue its anti-corruption drive without interruption and without sanctuary in all areas of society, with the effort in each area coordinated for greater efficiency.

This was decided Friday in a meeting presided over Kim Yong-su, the senior presidential secretary for petitions and information, at Chongwadae to check the progress of the drive.

Attending the meeting were Hwang Yong-ha, secretary-general of the Board of Audit and Inspection, Deputy Prosecutor-general Kim To-un, National Police Director Kim Hyo-un, National Tax Commissioner Chu Kyong-sok, Han Ni-hon, chairman of the Fair Trade Commission, Vice Defense Minister Yi Su-hyu, Yi Yong-sun, superintendant of the Office of Bank Supervision, and Kim Si-hyon, chief assistant to the prime minister for administrative coordination.

It was decided that the drive to establish bureaucratic discipline will be coordinated with the drive against luxury living without declared income.

It was agreed investigations by the Board of Audit and Inspection, prosecution, tax authorities and law-enforcement agencies will be coordinated to avoid overlapping though each agency will conduct investigations at its own discretion.

Noting that the drive has had some adverse effects on business activity from its focus on financial institutions, the attendants discussed how to make the drive stimulate business activity.

### **Prosecutors Question Livestock Officials on Bribery**

SK0705082793 Seoul YONHAP in English 0634 GMT 7 May 93

[Text] Seoul, May 7 (YONHAP)—The Seoul District Prosecutor's Office was questioning Myong Ui-sik, president of the National Livestock Cooperatives Federation [NLCF], on Friday on suspicion of taking some 100 million won (127,550 U.S. dollars) in bribes in return for giving favors in appointments of senior NLCF executives and officials.

The prosecution was also quizzing Kim Sun-kap, director for distribution, and two other federation officials suspected of bribing Myong, an informed prosecution source said.

He said the prosecution would seek arrest warrants for the four on charges of receiving and giving bribes.

Myong, 59, is suspected of accepting 25 million to 30 million won each from three or four officials when naming executives in 1990.

He is also suspected of pocketing some 300 million won of official funds by fabricating receipts.

In addition, Myong is suspected of receiving kickbacks from cattle breeders in exchange for contracts to supply local and imported livestock products.

Prosecution agents searched a NLCF building in eastern Seoul on Friday morning and confiscated a number of documents.

Myong, a former assistant Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries minister, was named to head the NLCF in 1986.



**Finance Ministry Deregulates Insurance Policy***SK0705075393 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
7 May 93 p 9*

[By staff correspondent Yi Chang-sop]

[Text] From July 1, insurance companies will no longer need prior approval from the Ministry of Finance [MOF] to develop and market new products tailored to specific customer needs.

The MOF announced yesterday the current approval system will be replaced by the notification system.

Both life and non-life insurance companies will simply notify the development and marketing of new insurance instruments to the Korea Insurance Supervisory Board, not the MOF.

From the second half of this year, the MOF will issue a guideline on insurance products and will no longer intervene in how insurers develop and market innovative products, it said.

The MOF will, however, ask insurance firms to make prior consultations with the government on developing and marketing insurance products "that may be out of tune with the exclusive business boundaries of insurance companies, or involve tax and pricing incentives."

Furthermore, if new products damage the interests of customers, insurance companies will face punitive action, it said.

The MOF will notify insurance companies of its acceptance of specific insurance products "within 15 days of receiving their applications from insurance companies." Currently, the MOF decides whether it will approve specific insurance products within 30 days of receiving applications.

MOF officials said the deregulatory move is in line with the nation's trend toward encouraging self-autonomy and creativity among financial institutions.

They said the MOF is considering strengthening punitive steps against insurance companies which market "instruments" that are against the MOF's guideline. An MOF official said, violator may be suspended from marketing new products for a specific period of time.

Many insurance executives hailed the move as a step in the right direction, adding, however, that unless interest rates on insurance products are deregulated, they may face limits in providing innovative products to customers.

Insurance companies were tightly restricted in the development and marketing of new products among all financial institutions in Korea, many analysts said.

All insurance houses sold instruments with no unique features for the benefit of customers.

Especially, foreign insurers have been unable to penetrate the Korean market as they had been prevented from developing unique products.

But the provision will help foreign-invested insurance houses move out of their chronic deficit operations here. Last year, the MOF unveiled a step-by-step liberalization program to open the domestic reinsurance market by 1998.

The insurance bureau of the MOF took a preemptive move to foster the competitive edge of insurance companies as banking and securities bureaus are moving to lower financial barriers against banks and securities houses.

It is expected that securities and banking bureaus will also unveil plans to help securities houses and banks develop innovative and customer-oriented deposit and other financial products, analysts said.

**\* Law To Permit Foreign Investors To Buy Land***932C0130A Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 6 Apr 93  
p 11*

[By correspondent Kim Kwang-hyon]

[Text] Foreigners operating in any of the 924 business categories in which foreign investments are liberalized will be allowed to buy land beginning next year. As of now, only foreigners engaged in limited categories of business, such as manufacturing, high-tech, banking and insurance, and hotels, are permitted to own land.

However, while permitting foreign investors to own land, the government plans to limit their ownership to land necessary for their business operations in order to prevent land speculation by them. In addition, to tighten up after-purchase control, the government will ban the resale of land without valid reasons; and any foreign investor who acquired land illegally will be forced to sell his land or the state will buy back the land at his original purchase price.

On 2 April the concerned authorities of the Economic Planning Board, the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Ministry of Finance, and the Ministry of National Construction drafted the "Law Concerning Land Acquisition by Foreigners" with the above-described substance, as one of the measures to revitalize foreign investments. Currently, an interagency consultation is under way on this draft. The draft law is a completely revised version of the existing law on land ownership by foreigners, and it even has a new name. If the new law is approved by the regular session of the National Assembly this fall, it will go into effect in 1994.

Main contents of the draft law are: The rule governing land acquisition by foreigners will be changed to "permit in principle and prohibit as an exception" to "prohibit in principle, and permit as an exception"; all foreigners operating in any of the 924 business categories in which



investments by foreigners are liberalized will be allowed in principle to acquire land. However, the ban on land acquisition by foreigners will remain in force for those foreigners operating in any of the 224 business categories, such as real estate and leasing, in which their land ownership is limited by law.

Under the new law, the way will be opened even for those foreign investors in distribution, food, and other service sectors to purchase land beginning next year.

Foreign corporations engaged in financial businesses will be allowed to exercise mortgage rights through land acquisition.

In the past, those foreigners in the manufacturing and high-tech service sectors have been allowed to buy only multi-unit housing or apartments necessary for their operations. But beginning next year, they will be allowed to buy single-family homes with a floor space of 200 pyong or less. The government plans to further liberalize the acquisition of land by foreigners operating in the banking and insurance and manufacturing sectors.



**Burma****SLORC To Allow Expatriate Burmese To Return***BK0605145393 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese  
1330 GMT 6 May 93*

[Declaration No. 3/93 of the State Law and Order Restoration Council, SLORC, dated 6 May]

[Text] Permitting those, who for various reasons have left the country for good and have taken foreign citizenship, to apply for residence in Myanmar [Burma].

There are many Myanmar [Burmese] citizens, who left Myanmar with official documents and for various reasons have left the country for good and have taken foreign citizenship.

Regarding those persons and putting into consideration their social and economic needs, if they wish to denounce their foreign citizenship and intend to reaccept Myanmar citizenship and plan to reside in Myanmar, they can apply to the Myanmar Embassy or Consulate, or to the nearest Myanmar Embassy or nearest Consulate, providing full details within one year from the date of issuance of this notification.

By the authority vested in me  
Signed: Khin Nyunt, Lieutenant General, secretary-1  
SLORC

**Khin Nyunt Receives Chittagong Commissioner***BK0605144093 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese  
1330 GMT 6 May 93*

[Text] Lieutenant General Khin Nyunt, secretary-1 of the State Law and Order Restoration Council of the Union of Myanmar [Burma] received Mr. Mohamed Omar Farooq, commissioner of Chittagong, People's Republic of Bangladesh, and delegation, who is currently visiting Yangon [Rangoon] at the Defense Ministry's Dagon House, at 1500 today.

Present on the occasion were U Ohn Gyaw, minister of foreign affairs; Thura U Aung Htet, director general of the Protocol Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and U Maung Aung, director general of the Immigration and Manpower Department.

**Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore****Malaysia****Mahathir: Kuala Lumpur To Abide by UN Peacekeeping Stand***BK0705063493 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English  
0314 GMT 7 May 93*

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, May 7 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir Mohamed said Malaysia would abide by the United Nations' stand

when deciding on the position of its troops in the peace-keeping force in Cambodia.

We'll follow the UN's directive, he said here.

He was asked whether Malaysia would withdraw its troops in view of the situation in Cambodia.

Dr. Mahathir also asked the UN to ensure that Malaysian troops serving in Cambodia were fully equipped to face any eventuality.

On proposal by former premier Son Sann to delay the polls due to take place on May 23-27 if attacks by the Khmer Rouge continued, he said it would not make much difference.

Postponement or not, it will have no effect on the current situation in Cambodia, he said.

Meanwhile, Malaysian Foreign Minister Abdullah Ahmad Badawi said elections should go on or else it would mean victory to the Khmer Rouge out to disrupt the elections. [sentence as received]

The elections were organised within the framework of the peace accord signed in Paris in 1990 to put an end to the 13-year-old civil war.

The Khmer Rouge has stepped up their attacks, even daring to shoot at the Chinese peacekeepers. It would not change the situation if the polls were deferred, he said when met by reporters at the airport on his return from a five-day visit to Saudi Arabia and meeting of foreign ministers from the Organisation of Islamic Countries (OIC) in Karachi, Pakistan.

On the safety of Malaysian troops in Cambodia, Abdullah hoped the UN would ensure the safety of all troops serving in the peace-keeping force.

**Badawi Returns From Saudi Arabia, ICO Meeting***BK0705075593 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English  
0317 GMT 7 May 93*

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, May 7 (OANA-BERNAMA)—The Malaysia-Saudi Arabia Commission, which has not met for 12 years, will be given fresh impetus to enhance economic cooperation between the two countries, Malaysian Foreign Minister Abdullah Ahmad Badawi said Friday.

Officials of the two countries would set the date for the next meeting of the commission, which was formed in 1976, he told reporters at the international airport in Subang, near here, on his return from a five-day official visit to Saudi Arabia.

The commission had to be reactivated because Saudi Arabia was the most economically progressive OIC member, said Abdullah who had attended the 21st foreign ministers' meeting of the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) in Karachi prior to the Saudi visit.



Abdullah reached agreement on the proposal to reactivate the commission during talks with several Saudi ministers and officials of the influential Jeddah Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

On his meeting with Saudi Foreign Minister Putra [Prince] Sa'ud al-Faysal, he said it provided both countries an opportunity to enhance trade. He said his Saudi counterpart also praised Malaysia for being an Islamic country that was rapidly developing.

On the OIC meeting, Abdullah said he used the opportunity to encourage members to participate in the South Investment, Trade and Technology Data Exchange (SIT-TEC) set up by the Group of 15 countries and to use the Bilateral Payment Arrangement (BPA) facility.

Many countries had lamented that the lack of information had hampered the expansion of trade among them, and SITTEC could serve as their link and also for countries of the South, he said. He said the meeting resolved that the war in Bosnia-Herzegovina be stopped and the resolution would be forwarded to the United Nations.

#### **Power Company Reports M\$911 Million Pre-Tax Profit**

*BK0605142093 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 6 May 93 p 12*

[Text] Tenaga Nasional Bhd [National Power Limited] has reported a group pre-tax profit of RM911 million [Malaysian ringgit] for the half year ended Feb 28 1993, a 15.3 percent increase over the previous corresponding period's RM790 million.

Turnover for the period was RM2.4 billion, up 16.3 percent from RM2.06 billion previously.

Tenaga chairman Tan Sri Ani Arope said the group was expected to be able to meet its current pre-tax profit forecast of about RM1.6 billion for the year ended Aug 31, 1993.

This forecast is much higher than the Tenaga forecast of RM1.25 billion in its prospectus last year prior to its listing.

"All else being equal and if there is no sudden rise in prices of gas or oil... I think we can do better than last year and meet the target of RM1.6 billion," he told reporters after announcing Tenaga's unaudited interim result for the period under review in Kuala Lumpur yesterday.

For the year ended Aug 31, 1992, the group reported a pre-tax profit of RM1.42 billion.

Ani attributed the better performance to the healthy growth in business including the increase in the units of electricity sold, recovery from discounts given to some consumers, reduction in interest expense and increase in interest income.

At the company level, it reported a 15.4 percent increase in pre-tax profit to RM905 million from RM784 million in the previous corresponding period, with turnover up by 16.3 percent to RM2.39 billion from RM2.05 billion.

Profit attributable to shareholders for the group was up 10.4 percent to RM732 million from RM663 million; while at the company level it was RM730 million, up 10.4 percent from RM661 million.

An interim dividend of five sen [cents] less tax was recommended.

#### **Oil Group Expected To Invest U.S.\$6 Billion by 2000**

*BK0705105893 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0925 GMT 7 May 93*

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, May 7 (OANA/BERNAMA)—The Esso group, which is celebrating its centenary celebration here, is expected to invest RM16 billion [Malaysian ringgit] (U.S.\$6.27 billion) by the end of the decade in Malaysia, its chairman, Morris E. Foster, said Friday.

He said the investment would be used to further expand the group's operations, especially in the upstream activities.

The group, which consists of Esso Production Malaysia Inc, Esso Malaysia Bhd [Limited] and Esso Borneo Sdn Bhd [Company Limited], had spent over RM16 billion since its inception here in 1893.

Foster, in a press conference to announce the group's centenary celebrations themed Hand-in-Hand with Malaysia Friday, said the group would be spending RM1.6 billion (U.S.\$627,000) a year on the average, depending on the level of its activities.

But the large portion will be spent on the upstream, exploration and the production side of the business, he said, adding that the group would continue with the drilling and development of the areas on which it was currently operating.

A large part of the total investment would also be associated with the new discoveries we found here in the last couple of years, he said.

On the group's downstream activities, Foster said the expansion of its refinery, in Port Dickson, Negeri Sembilan, was progressing as planned and would have a capacity of 75,000 barrels per day by 1995.

The Port Dickson refinery set a new record with an average output of 58,000 barrels per day in 1992.

Foster said that the group would also upgrade its service stations chain.

We hope to build about 10 to 15 new stations a year to really participate in the overall growth of the Malaysian economy, he said.



Esso is the country's largest oil, producer and a major participant in the downstream petroleum industry with 330 service stations throughout the country.

## Cambodia

### Defense Ministry Denounces Khmer Rouge

*BK0605132393 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1100 GMT 6 May 93*

[Defense Ministry communique issued in Phnom Penh on 6 May]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] The State of Cambodia [SOC] Defense Ministry vehemently denounces the Khmer Rouge genocidal rebels for successively wounding and killing UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] troops and for carrying on the genocide against the Cambodian people the way they did during the three years, eight months, and 20 days when they were in power.

As a signatory of the Paris agreement, the SOC Defense Ministry considers these acts as serious, dangerous, and deliberate violations of Paragraph 18 of Security Council Resolution 810 on the aspiration of the Cambodian people. The SOC side, like other sides and various political parties, is actively implementing the Paris agreement out of a desire to have a durable peace in Cambodia and to set up a new government through elections organized by the United Nations.

The SOC Defense Ministry would like to take this opportunity to bow its head and commiserate with and express its condolences to UNTAC's Japanese civilian police, UNTAC civilian police, the Royal Japanese Government, and the family and relatives of the deceased, who are far away from Cambodia, over the loss of a colleague in the same unit performing the same task, of an outstanding Japanese son, and of a beloved family member.

The SOC Defense Ministry would like to solemnly affirm and pledge that it will take the necessary measures in accordance with the right to self-defense granted by UNTAC as stated in Paragraph 18 of Security Council Resolution 810; and in particular it pledges to cooperate with the SOC Security Ministry, UNTAC, and various political parties to ensure stability and security at all costs in order to create conditions for the entire Cambodian people to take part in the free and fair election to be organized by the United Nations at the end of this month.

[Dated] Phnom Penh, 6 May

### KR Attack UN Office, Government Position

*BK0705020293 Hong Kong AFP in English 0152 GMT 7 May 93*

[Text] PHNOM PENH, May 7 (AFP)—Suspected Khmer Rouge guerrillas attacked U.N. offices and a government position overnight, causing a Philippine policeman to die of a heart attack and seriously injuring a Bulgarian soldier, a U.N. spokesman said Friday.

Two Cambodians were also killed in the separate attacks, which took place in southern Kompong Speu and northwestern Battambang, where a Khmer Rouge attack on a passenger train killed at least 13 people the night before, U.N. spokesman Eric Falt said.

In Kompong Speu, the attackers used B-40 rocket-propelled grenades, mortar and automatic weapons to attack the U.N. civilian police and electoral offices in Phum Thmei at about 1 a.m. Friday (1800 GMT Thursday).

The Filipino died of a heart attack during the barrage, a Colombian police officer and the Bulgarian were injured and a Cambodian guard was killed, Falt said.

In the northwest, suspected Khmer Rouge attacked the government Cambodian People's Party (CPP) office, killing at least one civilian.

An attack on the train by up to 100 Khmer Rouge the night before severed the country's main railway line and left at least 13 passengers dead as the attackers opened fire with B-40s and automatic weapons.

### Khmer Rouge Deny Attack on Chinese UN Personnel

*BK0705025393 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 6 May 93*

[“Rejection of the spokesman of the Party of Democratic Kampuchea on UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia [UNTAC] spokesman Eric Falt's accusation that the Party of Democratic Kampuchea attacked the Chinese UNTAC personnel in Kompong Thom Province”—read by announcer]

[Text] I. On 5 May, UNTAC spokesman Eric Falt accused the party of Democratic Kampuchea [PDK] of attacking the Chinese UNTAC personnel in Kompong Thom Province.

II. The PDK spokesman categorically rejects Eric Falt's accusation which was motivated by political ill will.

III. The Paris agreement clearly stipulates: 1. There must be a verification of withdrawal from Cambodia and no return in whatever form of all categories of Vietnamese aggressor forces.

2. There must be a national reconciliation of the four Cambodian parties with the formation of the



Supreme National Council [SNC] as a legitimate body and sole source of power during the transitional period.

IV. Since the beginning, the PDK has always correctly respected and implemented the Paris agreement and the PDK has always tried to cooperate with the UNTAC. For example:

1. Immediately after the Paris agreement was signed, the PDK wholeheartedly cooperated with the first UN fact-finding team led by General [name indistinct] and later on with the UN advanced team led by Dibauma with the good will to arrange for a correct implementation of the Paris agreement.

2. The PDK, since the beginning, has time and again called, before anyone else, for a quick dispatch of UN forces to Cambodia. At that time, Democratic Kampuchea clearly proposed that if the United Nations could not send the whole contingent of its forces needed here all at once, it should send them group by group.

The entire Cambodian nation and people as well as the whole world are well aware of all the above goodwill and cooperation that the PDK has given to the Paris agreement and UNTAC. Public opinion in general has also supported the PDK's correct stand.

V. But, vis-a-vis the good will of the PDK and that of the Cambodian nation, people, and resistance forces, UNTAC leaders and their allies inside and outside UNTAC have sought every means to destroy the Paris agreement. They have arbitrarily made various resolutions to enable the Vietnamese and their puppets to continue their aggression and occupation and to rule over everything. At the same time, they have sought every means to get rid of and smash the PDK, through which they will be able to easily kill the Cambodian nation and people.

It is because the UNTAC leaders and their allies inside and outside UNTAC have maintained the Vietnamese and their puppets in such a way that the latter have been able to continue their war of occupation against Cambodia and create and intensify all kinds of turmoil, terrorist acts, and killing against the Cambodian people, members of various political parties, and the good UNTAC personnel as they did in killing the Bangladesh personnel and other UNTAC members.

VI. In such a situation, the culprits who attacked Chinese UNTAC personnel in Kompong Thom or elsewhere are none other but the Vietnamese and their puppet-lackeys. The Vietnamese and their puppets are the ones who attacked UNTAC personnel and then put the blame on the PDK. After that, their allies automatically echoed their accusation on radios, televisions, and newspapers.

But their big crime cannot be concealed. Looking at the scope of that crime committed by those who refused to implement the Paris agreement and who want to kill Cambodian nation and people, we can see that it is a very serious offense committed against the Cambodian nation and people.

[Dated] 6 May

[Signed] The PDK spokesman

#### **KR Spokesman: UN Has 'Completely Lost Control'**

*BK0705080293 Hong Kong AFP in English 0712 GMT 7 May 93*

[by Robert Birsell]

[Text] PHUM MALAI, Cambodia, May 7 (AFP)—The United Nations has completely lost control of the situation in Cambodia and the only way out of the crisis is to form a government of national reconciliation under Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the Khmer Rouge said Friday.

Mak Ben, a senior official of the hardline guerrilla faction, said U.N.-supervised elections scheduled for May 23-27 were not accepted by the Cambodian people and would only "give a cover of legality to the Vietnamese fait accompli of aggression and occupation of Cambodia."

The Khmer Rouge is boycotting the polls and has refused to rule out the use of force to disrupt them but Mak Ben denied that his group was responsible for a recent spate of bloody attacks on U.N. peacekeepers.

Speaking to reporters in this guerrilla stronghold just across from the Thai border, he also said an attack on Siem Reap town last Monday, which U.N. officials in Phnom Penh have blamed on the Khmer Rouge, was in fact a people's uprising against Vietnam and pro-Vietnamese forces in Cambodia.

"The UNTAC (U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia) authorities have themselves lost complete control of the situation and have become the hostage of Vietnamese aggressors and their puppets," Mak Ben said.

UNTAC was mandated to ensure a neutral political environment in the run-up to the election.

Mak Ben said the U.N. had failed to ensure a neutral environment and to fully implement the 1991 Paris accords which officially ended the 13-year Cambodian war.

Mak Ben repeated the main Khmer Rouge charges that UNTAC had failed to verify the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces and that the Supreme National Council (SNC) reconciliation body had not become the legitimate body and source of authority in the troubled country.

Vietnamese forces and the Vietnamese-installed Phnom Penh government, which he referred to as a "puppet" of Vietnam, continued to launch attacks on the Cambodian people and on the Khmer Rouge, he said.



"The holding of elections in such conditions could only encourage the Vietnamese aggressors and their puppets to commit more political crimes," he said.

"Such an election is unacceptable to the Cambodian people and the (Khmer Rouge). It runs counter to the spirit and letter of the Paris agreements," he said.

"It will not allow the Cambodian people to exercise their right to self-determination. On the contrary, the election will give a cover of legality to the Vietnamese fait accompli of aggression and occupation," Mak Ben said.

Nominal Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan, who did not attend a meeting Thursday of Cambodia's rival factions in Beijing, was ready to meet with Prince Sihanouk at any time to discuss the prince's proposal of a government of national reconciliation, he said.

Prince Sihanouk, the neutral chairman of the SNC, has proposed that he head a government of national reconciliation grouping all four rival factions.

The Khmer Rouge "sincerely supported" the proposal, Mak Ben said.

"We are of the view that (Prince Sihanouk's) plan of national reconciliation is the only way to get out of the present political impasse," he said.

Mak Ben rejected charges that the Khmer Rouge were behind attacks on U.N. peacekeepers as "slandorous accusations, motivated by ill political will."

Twelve U.N. peacekeepers have been killed by hostile action.

The attacks were the responsibility of the Vietnamese and their allies, the Khmer Rouge official claimed.

Last Monday's attack on Siem Reap, when suspected Khmer Rouge guerrillas ransacked buildings in the town and briefly seized the airport, was a revolt by "Khmer soldiers, civil servants and the Cambodian people ... against the Vietnamese aggressors and their puppets," Mak Ben said.

He said the people had destroyed Phnom Penh government military installations, cut the town off, seized the airport and seized the Angkor Thom section of the ancient Angkor Wat temple complex, on the outskirts of Siem Reap.

Mak Ben did, however, suggest that Khmer Rouge guerrillas had assisted in the "people's uprising", which left at least nine Cambodians dead.

#### **Khmer Rouge Attack Bulgarian Peacekeepers**

*AU0705102393 Sofia BTA in English 0938 GMT 7 May 93*

[Text] Sofia, May 7 (BTA)—The Khmer Rouge attacked the Tpong district at 0130 hours today, the Bulgarian Defence Ministry announced. Ten soldiers of the Fourth

Infantry Company guarded the headquarters of the civilian police in the district. The attack was carried out by about 15 Khmer Rouge soldiers and continued for about 20 minutes, after which the attackers withdrew. One of the civilian policemen on duty was killed.

The following Bulgarians were wounded: First Lieutenant Gencho Tsanev Genev, commander of First Infantry Company—slightly wounded and not in need of hospital treatment; Second Lieutenant Emilian Lazarov Lazarov, commander of Third Infantry Unit, wounded by shell splinters and hospitalized at the military hospital in Phnom Penh, his life out of danger; Second Lieutenant Marian Stoyanov Angelov, Second Lieutenant Angel Yankov Angelov, and Private Yane Lyubchev Pavlov—all slightly wounded and not in need of hospital treatment.

A group has left to investigate the attack on the spot.

#### **'Source': Japanese Volunteer Killed for 'Revenge'**

*OW0605120993 Tokyo KYODO in English 1158 GMT 6 May 93*

[Text] Bangkok, May 6 KYODO—A Cambodian who was refused a position as a UN election monitor ordered the death of Japanese volunteer Atsuhito Nakata, a well-placed Cambodian source said Thursday [6 May].

The source told KYODO NEWS SERVICE in Bangkok that Nakata, 25, a civilian supervising a district election team in Kompong Thom Province, was shot to death on April 8 on orders from the son of a high-ranking provincial official of the Phnom Penh government.

Nakata's two Cambodian assistants were wounded in the attack, and one died later.

The man had wanted to be hired as a liaison clerk with the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC), but Nakata did not recruit the man because he failed an UNTAC test more than once, the source said.

The man took revenge by ordering a group of provincial soldiers to execute Nakata, the source said.

Initially UNTAC suspected the Khmer Rouge was behind the attack, but later withdrew the allegations.

#### **Japanese Policemen Leave Districts Against Orders**

*BK0605122193 Hong Kong AFP in English 1012 GMT 6 May 93*

[Text] Phnom Penh, May 6 (AFP)—The United Nations said Thursday that Japanese civilian policemen were coming to the capital in violation of their orders, following a Khmer Rouge ambush in the countryside that killed one of their colleagues.

"Their instructions are to stay in their districts," U.N. spokesman Eric Falt said.



Asked if their movements without orders could be called insubordination, he responded: "In some cases it could be."

A Japanese policeman was killed Tuesday in an ambush on his convoy in northwestern Cambodia by what U.N. officials believe to be Khmer Rouge guerrillas. Another three Japanese were injured, along with five Dutch marines.

In Tokyo, Japanese Chief Cabinet Secretary Yohei Kono said the U.N. civilian police in Cambodia could not carry out the work they were supposed to do in some areas due to the upsurge in violence and that the United Nations should consider moving them.

"But we don't mean that only Japanese policemen should move," he said. "We are not the only ones saying something like that. Many countries are requesting further security in order to allow officers there to work safely."

On Thursday, a Japanese Foreign Ministry official said: "We are now asking authorities there to reconsider the arrangement of the civilian police. We have not heard of their answer yet. Our suggestion apparently came after the death of the Japanese policeman, but, of course, we are not demanding to move only Japanese policemen."

But Falt said no official request had been received. If any countries want to withdraw or restrict participation in the U.N. operation, U.N. officials would negotiate with them, he said.

In Phnom Penh, Japanese Ambassador Yukio Imagawa said Japanese policeman had not received instructions to leave their districts, and if they were doing so, it was because they misunderstood news reports.

### **Hor Namhong Urges UNTAC To Counter KR Aggression**

*BK0705022393 Bangkok THE NATION in English 7 May 93 p A2*

[Text] Phnom Penh Foreign Minister Hor Namhong has urged the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (Untac) to urgently adopt appropriate new strategies to counter aggression by the Khmer Rouge [KR].

Hor Namhong yesterday predicted the Marxist faction would continue to attack UN peacekeepers and other Cambodian political parties.

The Khmer Rouge, which has withdrawn from the elections, hoped to intimidate the other two factions into joining the boycott, he said.

"They will kill more and more people from the party of Son Sann [the Khmer People's National Liberation Front] and Funcinpec to destabilize Cambodia in order

to claim that the State of Cambodia [Phnom Penh] does not respect the neutral environment," Hor Namhong said.

Untac, mandated by the 1991 Paris Peace Agreement to set up and supervise fair general elections in a politically neutral atmosphere, should urgently adapt its strategies to counter the Khmer Rouge's aggressive policies, he said.

Hor Namhong said the Khmer Rouge was trying to create a climate of danger and instability to support the argument that there is neither security nor a neutral political environment.

This was the main reason KPNLF leader Son Sann had proposed delaying the May 23-27 elections at yesterday's meeting of the Supreme National Council (SNC), he said.

Hor Namhong said the Phnom Penh government was opposed to any delay and wanted the general elections to go ahead as scheduled.

The Cambodian foreign minister was speaking following a two-hour meeting with Thai Foreign Minister Prasong Sunsiri, who yesterday began an official three-day visit to Cambodia at the invitation of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, chairman of the SNC.

Sihanouk, however, was in Beijing, where he yesterday convened a meeting of the SNC. Prasong instead met Hor Namhong and Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen.

An informed source said Prasong was briefed on the current situation in Cambodia and Hor Namhong had expressed concern about the continuing violence.

Prason had confirmed the Thai government's support for Prince Sihanouk and its intention to recognize the outcome of the elections and the resulting administration.

He had also sought an assurance that Phnom Penh would provide security for 25 Thai observers who will monitor the elections. The UN has asked 55 countries to provide observers.

"Hor Namhong guarantees the safety of the officials from every country and said that his government will give them full protection. However Thailand has to consult with the UN, which has direct responsibility for the matter," the Thai official said.

Prasong said yesterday at the air force airport before leaving for Phnom Penh that his visit would help him decide whether to send or withhold Thai observers.

During the meeting, Prasong gave an assurance the Thai-Cambodian border was still closed to trade, and that it would be opened only on a case-by-case basis to allow Thai companies to remove equipment under strict supervision.



Cabinet this week rejected a proposal by Interior Minister Gen [General] Chawalit Yongchaiyut, under pressure from Thai loggers suffering from the ban on trade in timber, to conditionally reopen the border. The suggestion was strongly opposed by Prasong and his deputy, Surin Phitsuwan.

Prasong did not talk to reporters after yesterday's talks, but Premier Hun Sen told the media that his Cambodian People's Party would honour any agreement Thai traders had made with any faction if his party won the elections and took government.

Hun Sen said Cambodia was on its way to emulating Thailand and Malaysia, which both used to have outlaw forces within their borders.

"We will leave the door open to anyone who recognizes the new constitution that will be adopted after the elections," he said.

#### **Ranariddh: Vote for CPP Means Civil War, Interference**

*BK0705031593 Bangkok THE NATION in English 7 May 93 p 4*

[Text] The leader of the royalist Funcinpec party, Prince Norodom Ranariddh, yesterday told voters that electing the rival Cambodian People's Party (CPP) would result in civil war and foreign interference in Cambodia.

"If the CPP wins the elections, they will fight [with the Khmer Rouge]. Fighting means war and suffering again. If there is war, it will not only mean suffering but also foreign troops," he told a gathering of 2,000 supporters in southeast Prey Veng's provincial sport stadium.

UN-organized general elections for the 120-seat Constituent Assembly are scheduled for May 23-27.

Ranariddh's warning was a response to CPP allegations made at several political rallies that Funcinpec would bring the Khmer Rouge back to town if it emerges victorious in the elections.

Ranariddh said a vote for Funcinpec was a vote for his father, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who was the only man who could restore the peace, territorial integrity, and economic strength which people enjoyed when he was in power.

He also said Funcinpec would seek a peaceful solution to the Khmer Rouge's concern about Vietnamese settlers in Cambodia.

"We are not implementing a racist policy. My father will talk to Vietnam," he said.

He stressed that a Funcinpec victory would end the Khmer Rouge's pretext for fighting on as the new democratic government would comprise Cambodians, not Vietnamese, and would be recognized internationally.

"It will be a Cambodian vote. How can the Khmer Rouge then say 'I will fight you because you are elected by the Vietnamese'? That would mean the Khmer Rouge fighting the Cambodian people," he told the rally.

Speaking to reporters afterwards, Ranariddh said: "I hope we will win a great majority. This would surprise some countries who continue to say that the CPP will win the election.

"I must hope for a great majority, otherwise people will not overcome the many difficulties they face...violence, political intimidation and assassination."

Ranariddh said there was a difference between prodding Khmer Rouge back into the international community and including them in a coalition government.

"Bringing Khmer Rouge back into the national [as published] community does not necessarily mean letting them join a coalition government."

Ranariddh also denied Phnom Penh's allegations that Funcinpec soldiers fought alongside the Khmer Rouge during Monday's attack on Siem Reap, in the northwest.

"It is quite dramatic. On one hand, Funcinpec is fighting alongside the Khmer Rouge and on the other hand Khmer Rouge attack us in our zone," he said adding that his party had difficulties with Khmer Rouge which wants Funcinpec to join them in boycotting the elections.

It was the political rally Ranariddh has addressed since April 26, when he was Phnom Penh aviation authorities prevented from flying in his own helicopter to a planned rally in Kampong Cham. [sentence as published]

The head of the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia, Yasushi Akashi, subsequently approved the use of UN air transport for political parties who could produce evidence that the Phnom Penh government was restricting their freedom of movement.

Ranariddh yesterday flew to Prey Veng in a United Nations helicopter where he addressed the rally under the protection of dozens of Funcinpec soldiers, security men and seven Untac civilian police.

He vigorously reminded supporters at the rally how much better life was when Sihanouk was in control, and the crowd responded each time with an exuberant "yes".

Sihanouk, the founder of Funcinpec ruled Cambodia under a presidential system from his abdication from the throne in 1955 until he was toppled by his former cabinet minister Lon Nol in 1969. Pro-American Lon Nol was toppled by Khmer Rouge in 1974.

#### **Thai Foreign Minister Meets Prince Ranariddh**

*BK0705080393 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 0530 GMT 7 May 93*

[Text] A Public Relations Department correspondent who is on Foreign Minister Squadron Leader Prasong



Sunsiri's delegation visiting Cambodia has reported on the foreign minister's activities. At 0730 this morning, Prince Ranariddh, leader of the FUNCINPEC [National United Front for An Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] Party called on the foreign minister.

Reporting on the meeting, the foreign minister said he and Prince Ranariddh exchanged views on the general situation before and after the Cambodian election. The prince's view is that the four Cambodian factions should resolve the problems in their country themselves; other countries should not interfere after the election. The Cambodian factions will have to achieve reconciliation somehow. The prince also thanked the Thai government for its assistance to Cambodia from the beginning in order to restore peace.

The prince also expressed confidence that the FUNCINPEC party will be successful in the election. He wants the election to be fair and honest with supervision by the UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia]. He feels that once its mission is completed, the UNTAC should withdraw from Cambodia.

On Prince Ranariddh's cooperation with the Khmer Rouge, the Thai foreign minister said this matter could not be verified in light of accusations being made by many sides. He could not predict which party will win the election to parliament. In any event, every Cambodian party leader supports Prince Sihanouk as national leader because he is believed to be the only person who can effectively create national reconciliation.

#### **Son Sann Urges Upgrading SNC to 'Full-Scale Government'**

*BK0605111593 Phnom Penh CAMBODIA TIMES in English 3-9 May 93 p 5*

[By Judith Stubbs]

[Text] Phnom Penh—The Khmer People's National Liberation Front [KPNLF] wants the immediate upgrading of the Supreme National Council to a full-scale government to solve the Cambodian crisis.

Under this scenario, Samdech Preah Norodom Sihanouk would head this "government of national reconciliation," with sweeping powers over the civil administration, police and military.

These points emerged in an hour-long interview with KPNLF president Son Sann here recently.

Son Sann stressed that there was almost no possibility that the May elections would be either free or fair.

He said it was unlikely that his party could abide by the outcome of elections held in the current climate of violence and intimidation.

"There are only two possible outcomes at this stage," he contended. "War with the government, or peace with a government of national reconciliation."

"After the elections it will be too late. We must establish this government immediately to avoid war before or after the elections," he added.

He flatly denied [head of UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia, UNTAC] Akashi's assertions that the elections should be held in a less than ideal political environment.

"I do not believe that UNTAC can neutralise the political environment at this stage."

"If it continues the way it is, the elections will be totally unacceptable," Son Sann commented.

Son Sann was very sceptical about whether the elections would even be held at all. "The Khmer Rouge are right now out there in the jungle preparing for war," he said.

He also claimed growing support for the Maoist guerillas among Khmers over their attacks on ethnic Vietnamese.

"The more the Khmer Rouge make propaganda, the more they get the support of the people."

"The more UNTAC is against the Khmer Rouge and defend the Vietnamese, the more people support the Khmer Rouge," he commented.

Son Sann said that, while the Khmer Rouge had indicated that they are willing to join FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] and the KPNLF in a government of reconciliation, the Cambodia People's Party [CPP] was not willing to consider such a move. It wants to go ahead with the elections.

Such a move could signify a return to the pre-Peace Accord situation, with the three parties who teamed up to form the resistance movement again joining forces to form what they consider to be a legitimate government.

Son Sann refused to comment at this stage on whether the KPNLF would join a government headed by the CPP after the elections. "No one can beat the Khmer Rouge by force. Not the CPP, not UNTAC, not even the USA," claimed Son Sann.

"The only way to tame the Khmer Rouge is in a government of reconciliation."

#### **FUNCINPEC Acknowledges Hun Sen, SOC Government**

*BK0605112193 Phnom Penh CAMBODIA TIMES in English 3-9 May 93 p 24*

[By William Chan]

[Text] Phnom Penh—The FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and



Cooperative Cambodia] party, which is one of the three factions in opposition to the government, has given de facto recognition of Prime Minister Hun Sen's government.

The royalist party had all the time refused to recognise the government here claiming it was illegitimate, even after the Paris Peace Pact. The de facto recognition came in mid-April by way of its formal application to the government to operate a television station at Ampil in the northwest.

The government promptly approved the licence as well as permission to bring in the equipment necessary to operate the station at what FUNCINPEC claimed to be its territory.

The equipment had been held by the authorities earlier because the necessary documentation had not been presented. A source disclosed that the government was informed at the Supreme National Council and through the media that FUNCINPEC wants to set up a broadcasting station.

Hun Sen responded by saying that an application for the country's second TV station would be considered, provided a formal application was made. However, the government only received a letter of intention from FUNCINPEC, and not a formal application.

FUNCINPEC complained to UNTAC, claiming its right to political freedom to promote its platform for the elections had been denied.

It also said that the government-run station, Television Kampuchea, was monopolised by the ruling Cambodia People's Party [CPP] which allows only a one-hour broadcast daily during prime time for all the 19 other parties contesting the elections. The party's application was submitted on April 1, while the equipment was detained on April 9 and April 19. It was released after documentation was completed. The government bureaucracy also detained about half a tonne of election posters brought in by the Cambodian Renaissance Party, headed by I Phandara.

Phandara who is not a member of the CPP, is a nephew of the Foreign Minister, Hor Namhong. The posters were later released on appeal by UNTAC.

A row is also brewing between the government and FUNCINPEC over the use of airspace.

Party leader, Prince Norodom Ranariddh, wants the freedom to fly around the country on his own plane without proper authorisation from the government.

He again cited his freedom to campaign. The government has replied that he needed to obtain the necessary permission, or the plane will be confiscated.

A government spokesman says, "We can't have everyone flying around Cambodian airspace without following certain procedures. No other country will allow such a state of affairs."

### **Kompong Thom Governor Said Wounded in Public Revolt**

*BK0705030393 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 6 May 93*

[Excerpt] According to a report from Kompong Thom Province, on 4 May, the fraternal Cambodian soldiers and people in and around Kompong Thom city revolted and attacked the Vietnamese aggressors—the traitorous puppets, Vietnam's lackeys—who are posted in and around the city.

The report added that the fraternal Cambodian soldiers and people in and around Kompong Thom city launched attacks on the Kompong Thom provincial headquarters of the Vietnamese and their puppets, the provincial police post, the office of the Kompong Thom governor, and all positions and offices around the province. The report said that the fighting is still going on.

The rioting people and soldiers shot and wounded Kompong Thom Provincial Governor Chieng Am and burned down the command headquarters of (Prum Samen). The provincial governor and puppet commanders in Kompong Thom Province are now running for their lives and the fraternal Cambodian soldiers and people there are chasing them. [passage omitted]

### **Chea Sim Receives Visiting Japanese Delegation**

*BK0705093193 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 2300 GMT 6 May 93*

[Text] On (24) May, at the office of the Cambodian People's Party [CPP] headquarters, His Excellency Chea Sim, CPP chairman and chairman of the National Assembly, received (Kono), state minister in charge of general affairs of the [words indistinct] minister of Japan, for talks.

Chea Sim said the election campaign of 20 political parties is being actively carried out. He denounced the massacre of Vietnamese residents and Cambodian people. For example, recently the Khmer Rouge launched a military attack against Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province. He profoundly thanked the royal Government and people of Japan for sending troops to maintain peace in Cambodia.



**Spokesman Rejects AFP Report on 'Secret Prisons'**

*BK2204141893 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT 22 Apr 93*

[“Rejection by the Spokesman of the State of Cambodia's Defense Ministry” dated 22 April—read by announcer]

[Text] The spokesman of the State of Cambodia [SOC] Defense Ministry would like to fully reject the report by AFP on 22 April 1993 according to which the United Nations has discovered a secret prison in which (?children and insane) people are tortured [words indistinct] in Cambodia. This news agency also reported that a group of men led by an army colonel attacked a post of the FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] party and ransacked this office for three hours.

The SOC Defense Ministry considers the dissemination of the above unreasonable news as an exaggeration and would like to charge that its goal is to tarnish the SOC's honor and to create a rift in (?society) which is suffering because of war combined with pressure from outside.

[Dated] Phnom Penh, 22 April

**Radio VGNUFC Comments on Opposition to Elections**

*BK0105105993 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 30 Apr 93*

[Station commentary: “UNTAC Should Look at Its Ugly Face in a Mirror and Should See Its Unscrupulous Policy and Action of Trampling Upon the Paris Accord for the Purpose of Selling the Cambodian Nation and People to the Yuon Aggressors”]

[Text] UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] chieftains and the alliances in and outside UNTAC have well determined their unscrupulous policy toward Cambodia. They have opposed the Cambodian national resistance forces [CNRF], opposed and tried to eliminate the Party of Democratic Kampuchea [PDK], and opposed the Cambodian nation and people ever since before the Paris 23 October 1991 accord was signed. And since the signing of the agreement thus far, they have continued to execute an unscrupulous policy toward Cambodia, fearlessly trampling upon the Paris accord.

UNTAC and its alliances, including Japan, have implemented a separate agreement in favor of only one party in Cambodia. They have preserved the Yuon [derogatory term for Vietnamese] puppet regime and tried to forcibly include other factions in the regime.

Implementing the separate agreement, they have not executed the Paris accord:

1. They refuse to verify the withdrawal of the Yuon from Cambodia: UNTAC and its alliances, including Japan, need the Yuon occupiers to remain as a pillar shoring up the Yuon puppet regime.

2. They refuse to allow the Supreme National Council [SNC] to have a role to play.

3. They abstain from controlling the five ministries, allowing the Yuon and puppets to remain as the master of Cambodia. The latter have stirred up a cloudburst by creating an insecure environment and massacring the Cambodian people at will. UNTAC itself has also become a hostage of the Yuon and their puppets.

In order to conceal their ugly face and their violation of the Paris Accord, the UNTAC chieftains and their alliances have established a sinful theory that they have used for 17 months to automatically blame everything on the PDK. As they planned this in advance, they do not need to open wide their eyes to see whether it is true or not. The policy and activities conducted by UNTAC, the western powers, and Japan toward the PDK are the worst and most unjust.

The PDK has correctly implemented the Paris Accord since the beginning. It is the very first party to cooperate with UNAMIC [UN Advance Mission in Cambodia] and UNTAC. It is the PDK that has demanded the implementation of the Paris accord, but UNTAC and the western powers have instead made accusations against and indiscriminately denigrated the PDK. The PDK's refusal to take part in and its objection to the UNTAC elections are precisely and profoundly reasonable, because the Yuon aggressor forces are still everywhere across the country, because the Yuon have continued their war of aggression against Cambodia, and because the Yuon have continued to politically and militarily control and occupy Cambodia and to oversee Cambodia's police and state authority mechanism. It is also because the Yuon aggressors' and their puppets' cat's-paw agents have permanently instigated political terrorism against the Cambodian people, because UNTAC will hold the elections under the regime and authority of the Yuon aggressors and their puppets in a nonneutral political and insecure environment, and because the Cambodian people are under the control of the Yuon aggressors and the arch traitorous Yuon puppets. UNTAC itself appears to be the hostage of the Yuon aggressors and their puppets as well. The agents of the Yuon aggressors and their puppets have threatened and shot death UNTAC staff at will.

In such a situation, UNTAC has, however, forced other people to take part in the elections. Everyone can see that casting ballots in that situation is tantamount to voting to legalize the Yuon's swallowing of Cambodia and its destruction of the Cambodian nation and people.

It is not only the PDK that has opposed the UNTAC elections, the Cambodian people at home and abroad have also objected to the polls. The Cambodian people have vehemently opposed the elections to be held by



UNTAC in order to do away with the Cambodian nation and people. The elections to be held by UNTAC are for the purpose of handing over Cambodia to the Yuon as France offered Kampuchea Kraom to the Yuon. So this is why the Cambodian people abhor and oppose UNTAC and are categorically against the UNTACist elections.

#### **People Attack Phnom Penh, SRV, UNTAC Soldiers**

*BK0205030493 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 1 May 93*

[Text] According to a report from Bavel District in Battambang Province, a group of villagers and Cambodian soldiers posted at Thmar Koul and Bavel killed a Yuon [pejorative term for Vietnamese] major and a Yuon sublieutenant commanding the Cambodian soldiers in the two areas in a mutiny on 19 April. The two officers, belonging to the Yuon 330th division, had secretly been stationed at Thmar Koul and Bavel in order to command and direct operations against the Cambodian national resistance forces on the battlefield in western Battambang town.

Revolts against the Yuon aggressors implanted in Cambodian military units clearly demonstrate that the Cambodian nation and the entire Cambodian people, except for a handful of puppet leaders, have never wanted to remain under the Yuon authority. The Cambodian people, joined by the Cambodian soldiers, are always ready to crush the heads of both male and female Yuon. The Yuon aggressors are being bewildered because the Cambodian people are pursuing and attacking them everywhere. People from the whole village, in cooperation with militiamen and Cambodian soldiers forced to serve the Yuon, have risen up against, attacked, and destroyed the Yuon aggressors at every village in the form of separately shooting or slashing one or two Yuon or setting ablaze their houses in townships, at markets, at ponds, and along rivers.

History has engraved in the golden book the heroism, courage, and bravery of the Cambodian people of this generation in their struggle to attack and destroy the Yuon aggressor bandits, preventing them from swallowing the Cambodian nation and people according to their Indochinese federation strategy. The Cambodian people strategically attacked and defeated the 13-year Yuon military war between the end of 1978 and the end of 1991. They have now opposed, attacked, and defeated the Yuon strategy of controlling Cambodia by the strength of nearly 3 million men. Their active and vigorous attacks against the Yuon aggressors everywhere, including remote localities, along rivers, at ponds, at sea, and on islands, are being heard throughout the country and the world over.

Both old and new enemies have strived to take every possible measure to hold up and put out the inflamed indignation of the Cambodian nation and race. This is

why the alliances in and outside UNTAC, which are the internationally known aggressors and bandits and which have colluded with the Yuon aggressor bandits, have not uttered a single word about the Cambodian people's attacks to crush the Yuon aggressors that have occurred daily and everywhere across the country. This is because the more they shout for help, the more intense the Cambodian people's furor becomes. The people have attacked both the Yuon aggressors and their puppets and those colluding with the puppets.

#### **Indonesia**

##### **Alatas, Al-Muntasir Discuss Economic Cooperation**

*BK0705073193 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0600 GMT 7 May 93*

[Text] Foreign Minister Ali Alatas and visiting Libyan Foreign Minister 'Umar Mustafa al-Muntasir [title as heard] held talks in Jakarta today on efforts to promote economic cooperation between Indonesia and Libya. They concentrated their discussions on the possibility of establishing joint-venture projects between the two countries.

Following the talks, Minister Alatas told newsmen that Libya was interested in promoting economic cooperation with Indonesia. He said in view of that the Libyan foreign minister will meet with Indonesian Trade Minister Satrio Budiarjo Yudono, and the chairman of Investment Coordinating Board this afternoon.

According to Alatas, apart from economic issues, he also discussed with his Libyan counterpart international issues that are of common interest to Libya and Indonesia.

The two foreign ministers also discussed general topics, such as cooperation among developing countries that are members of the Non-Aligned Movement, NAM, and the planned meeting of the NAM ministerial committee on economic cooperation to be held in Denpasar 11-13 May.

On Saturday, Libyan Foreign Minister Al-Muntasir will have an audience with President Suharto to convey a special message from the Libyan head of state, Mu'ammar al-Qadhafi.

#### **Philippines**

##### **Government Supports UN Sanctions Against Libya**

*HK0705020993 Quezon City MALAYA in English 7 May 93 p 2*

[Report by Carlito Pablo]

[Text] The Philippines will support any new resolution to be passed by the United Nations Security Council that would impose harsher sanctions on Libya for its refusal to hand over to the West two suspects in the 1988 Pan Am bombing.



Foreign Secretary Roberto Romulo gave this assurance to U.S. Assistant State Secretary for Asia-Pacific Affairs Winston Lord in a luncheon meeting Tuesday.

Romulo, who left for the United States on May 1, will meet UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali over the weekend to discuss the situation in Cambodia.

An aide to Romulo said the Libyan issue could also be taken up in light of a determined effort by the U.S., France and Great Britain to secure a resolution cutting off Libyan oil importation by UN member-countries.

The UN has imposed an arms embargo on Libya, and has cut off Tripoli from international air traffic. A reduction in the number of embassy staff has also been ordered.

Manila has not been affected by these sanctions and has gained permission to maintain a skeletal embassy staff due to the presence of some 15,000 Filipino contract workers in Tripoli.

The Philippines would not be affected by an oil embargo since oil requirements are sourced mainly from Saudi Arabia.

Libyan Foreign Minister 'Umar Mustafa al-Muntasir [title as published], who visited Manila recently, said President Ramos has expressed support for Libya's position to hand over the two Libyan nationals to a neutral country to guarantee an impartial trial.

Romulo's aide said the foreign secretary's meeting with Lord could have settled differences arising from perceptions that Manila would not support the call for sanctions.

"Secretary Romulo explained that Manila hosted the Libyan foreign minister as a gesture of appreciation over the assistance by the Libyan embassy in the release of two Spanish nuns kidnapped by a group of Muslim rebels in Mindanao," the aide said.

## Thailand

### Reportage on 'Implications' of U.S. Trade Demands

#### BANGKOK POST Views Dispute

BK0705032593 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
7 May 93 p 4

[Editorial: "'Fair Play' the Key To Resolving Trade Row"]

[Text] Commerce Minister Uthai Phimchaichon returns from his trade talks in Washington this morning with a new set of proposals for the Cabinet to think about. The time has therefore come for Mr Uthai and his colleagues to consider the situation more carefully than they have so far.

By taking serious action against copyright pirates they have earned Thailand a brief reprieve from US trade sanctions. US Trade Representative Mickey Kantor is apparently so impressed that he is now talking about

taking Thailand off the "Priority Foreign Country" list of nations threatened with the most immediate sanctions for failure to protect intellectual property rights.

He has even promised to seriously consider restoring import duty exemptions offered to developing countries under the Generalised System of Preferences, exemptions that were partially withdrawn in 1989 because of the US complaint about lack of intellectual property rights protection in Thailand.

The mood has changed in the past week or so, with officials on both sides now talking about a resolution to the conflict. But some difficult decisions still remain, and Mr Kantor has set some tight deadlines: June 15 for first drafts of administrative measures that would accommodate many of the US demands, and July 31 for a final decision on whether Thailand has done enough to avoid retaliation, be removed from the Priority Foreign Country list and have full GSP rights restored.

The Government faces three broad choices: to yield everything to the Americans and avoid sanctions imposed against Thai exports; to give way on some points, calculating carefully whether that would be enough to be dropped from the list or avoid sanctions; or reject the US demands.

There is little question that the Thai Government should continue with its suppression of copyright piracy. There is little excuse for law breaking and therefore total rejection of the US demands should be out of the question.

The Government could argue that in the interests of the health of Thai exports, all or most of the other demands should also be met. It could argue that Thailand is powerless to resist the might of the United States. The remaining issues could arguably be described as minor—but that description would also beg the question of why the US considers the remaining issues to be serious enough to justify the continued threat of sanctions.

But to be fair to the Thai public, the Government should examine with greater care the implications of some of the US demands. American trade officials object in principle to "compulsory licensing", the government's power to intervene if patent-holders are considered to be abusing the monopoly rights that patents create.

But the Government must retain some powers to circumvent monopoly abuse in the interests of public health and should firmly stick to its cause even if this may risk US displeasure. The Government should also think carefully before outlawing "parallel imports" by companies not authorised by patent or copyright holders so long as the imports are obtained from legitimate sources. This could be an important means of avoiding overpricing of drugs, books, computer software and other products that are important for development without actually involving theft.

The US talks about "international standards" as if there were only one set. But its standards are not necessarily



accepted globally. There is no legitimate reason why compulsory licensing or parallel imports should not be considered alternative international standards.

The Government should not go down without a fight either. It should point out that it is willing to adopt unilaterally standards of the draft Uruguay Round agreement when the US is unwilling to do the same on issues of concern to Thailand—agricultural subsidies and protectionism, and textile quotas for example.

And the Government should remember that law enforcement costs money and therefore it should get its priorities right. If the Government is serious in making its police force more effective, efforts should also be concentrated on ensuring that the citizens of Thailand and its guest residents enjoy good law and order. Raiding intellectual property rights violators is important, provided the right sense of proportion is kept.

In this context tighter enforcement of trademark violations should also be considered, but the emphasis should be on counterfeits that genuinely exploit consumers by being misleading. Nobody is fooled by the street-side sales of cheap designer products, and the Americans can hardly claim that a stepped-up campaign against these counterfeits will lead to a sudden surge in demand for extremely expensive genuine articles. Estimates of the costs of counterfeiting should therefore also be kept in proportion and the US warned against exaggerating the seriousness of the problem.

#### **Bangkok Radio Reviews Talks**

*BK0705072593 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in English 0000 GMT 7 May 93*

[Text] Bilateral talks between the United States and Thailand ended in Washington yesterday, or May 5, in Washington. The talks which cover a broad range of issues related to the protection of intellectual property rights make significant progress towards resolution of bilateral trade tensions. During the talks, the Royal Thai Government informed the U.S. Government of the steps taken in recent months to strengthen substantially copyright enforcement and protection in Thailand. The U.S. trade representative said he was impressed with the result of the recent antipiracy efforts but cautioned that the elimination of copyright piracy will require a sustained effort over a long period of time along with effective laws.

The two sides discussed in detail elements of a comprehensive program for the protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights, including copyrights, trademarks, and patents; and including reforms of Thai intellectual property laws and regulations with a view toward bringing them in line with internationally accepted standards. At the conclusion of the talks, the United States stated its intention to review the result of Thailand's efforts to protect and enforce intellectual property rights on or before 31 July 1993. U.S. Trade Representative Mickey Kantor stated that he would

seriously consider removing Thailand's status as a priority foreign country and making a recommendation for positive changes in Thailand's treatment under the Generalized System of Preferences. The two sides agreed to continue discussion through official channel and to meet again when appropriate.

#### **PRC Minister Meets With Chuan 6 May**

*BK0705033593 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 7 May 93 p 26*

[Text] China's Minister for International Trade and Economic Cooperation Wu Yi paid a courtesy call on Prime Minister Chuan Likphai at Government House yesterday.

The visiting minister was accompanied by Deputy Commerce Minister Churin Laksanawisit and Board of Trade secretary-general Stapon Kawitanon.

During the meeting, Ms Wu told Mr Chuan the Chinese Government was looking forward to an official visit by him to China in the future. The two countries had long enjoyed cordial relations, she said.

Although China was enjoying satisfactory economic growth because of its trade liberalisation policy and because it was now an attractive place for foreign investors, China still wanted to see larger volumes of trade between the two countries.

Mr Chuan told Ms Wu that Thailand welcomed China's trade liberalisation policy.

He said Thailand would support China's activities in the world community, especially on cooperation between Asian countries.

#### **Prasong Discusses Upcoming Cambodian Visit**

*BK0605120993 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 6 May 93*

[Text] Speaking to reporters at the Royal Air Force Airport prior to his departure for a visit to Cambodia at 1000 today, Foreign Minister Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri said that his visit, from 6 to 8 May, was made at the invitation of the Phnom Penh government and is aimed at exchanging views with Cambodian leaders on the current situation in that country and the general election slated between 23 to 27 May.

During his stay in Cambodia, the foreign minister said he will call on Prime Minister Hun Sen and Foreign Minister Hor Namhong of the the Phnom Penh regime and Prince Norodom Ranariddh, leader of FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia]. He added that he already had met with with Son Sann, leader of the Khmer Serei Faction, at the Foreign Ministry last Tuesday. He will also meet with the UN special representative who is now doing the duty of Akashi Yasushi, chief of UNTAC or UN Transitional Authority



in Cambodia, while the latter is in Beijing, and UNTAC Commander Lieutenant General John Sanderson.

Asked about Thailand's role after the general election, the foreign minister replied that he will discuss with the Cambodian side the return of the Thai military engineering unit, which is not under the UN force, after their mission is completed. He will inform Prime Minister Chuan Likphai of the results of the discussion when he comes back. Meanwhile, the engineering battalion attached to the UN force will have to remain in Cambodia until 22 August.

Asked about Thailand's preparations to cope with the aggravating situation in Cambodia, the foreign minister said that the current situation in Cambodia is not yet serious, adding that fighting broke out here and there. The Thai Embassy in Phnom Penh has been closely looking after Thai nationals in Cambodia.

Asked if Thailand will try to persuade the Khmer Rouge to participate in the election, the foreign minister said that the Khmer Rouge has now decided not to participate in the general election. Thailand has been trying to convince all factions that political struggle is better than fighting. The Cambodian people must solve the Cambodian problem themselves.

Asked if Thailand will send officials to observe the general election in Cambodia, the foreign minister replied that Thai officials will be sent to Cambodia not to observe the poll, but to give assistance at poll stations and to observe the attitudes of other countries which send their officials to Cambodia.

Asked about the possible return to Thailand of Cambodian refugees, the foreign minister said so far there has not been any indication that the refugees will come back to Thailand. It, however, depends on the situation in Cambodia. The Thai authorities have worked out measures to deal with such a scenario. The foreign minister believed that the situation in Cambodia will not be further aggravated.

#### **Burmese Refugees Said Displaced by Oil Pipeline**

BK0405015393 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English  
4 May 93 p A6

[Commentary by James Fahn: "Burma refugees make way for pipeline?"]

[Text] Thailand's policy of "constructive engagement" with Burma has already paid off in the form of concessions to log Burmese forests along the Thai border. And further dividends may be obtained if other plans to exploit Burma's resources—in the form of hydro-electric dams along the Salween River Basin and off-shore natural gas fields—are realized.

Standing in the way of these projects, however, are the villagers and refugees who live along the border. A wide array of these groups are actively fighting against the

State Law and Order Restoration Council (Slorc), the military regime ruling Burma.

To get at Burma's off-shore gas fields, the Petroleum Authority of Thailand (PTT) has entered into negotiations with Burmese authorities over building a pipeline from the Gulf of Martaban to Thailand. It has always been assumed that this pipeline would follow the route of the "Death Railway" from the town of Amherst on the Burmese coast, across 120 kms to Three Pagodas Pass and into Kanchanaburi Province.

But several well-placed sources now believe that the pipeline may cross the border at a point further south, in an area known as Nai Et Taung, just 45 kms from the Burmese coast and situated in more level terrain than Three Pagodas Pass. They believe that a recent move by the Thai Army to push out refugees in the area was aimed at clearing a path for the pipeline.

Apart from a report by the ASSOCIATED PRESS, the military action received little publicity. On April 7, refugee sources claim, the 9th Division based in Kanchanaburi burned down two villages—Aung Tha Pye and Democracy Village—just south of an area known as Nai Et Taung, due west of Thong Pha Phum in Kanchanaburi Province, displacing 500 people in all.

The villages, located one kilometre from the border, mostly housed refugees of the Tavoyan ethnic group. These refugees, along with the residents of two other nearby camps which were not torched, were reportedly ordered by the soldiers to leave Thailand and go back to Burma. Many of them ended up fleeing to rebel camps run by Burmese students.

"The reason for the crackdown was not clear," AP reported.

"This action was probably related to the gas pipeline; I'm sure it's going to go through Nai Et Taung," asserted one well-placed source. "The Thai Army in the area has been talking about it. Originally, it was going to go through Three Pagodas Pass, but that changed about three months ago."

According to the source, Slorc-backed soldiers have occupied a village on the Burmese side of the border at Nai Et Taung since they won a battle over Karen forces in 1991.

The source added that a helicopter carrying two farang recently flew over the area and that a "massive road" (four lanes) was being built to connect the area with Thong Pha Phum. "Nai Et Taung used to be a centre for tin mining until world prices dropped. There's nothing much up there now. They may want to open it up as a trading post, like at Three Pagodas Pass."

A source at PTT, however, denied knowing anything about the activities at Nai Et Taung, asserting that Three Pagodas Pass was still being discussed as the site for the pipeline during the latest round of negotiations with Burma.



Assuming an agreement can be reached, the PTT will take responsibility for building the pipeline on the Thai side, while in Burma, the Burmese government will join with Total—a giant French oil company—to carry out the project.

Last year, Total signed an agreement with Burma's state-owned Myanmar [Burma] Oil & Gas Enterprise (Moge) to develop two off-shore gas concession blocks (known as M5 and M6) and the pipeline. There has also been an informal understanding that PTT Exploration & Production (PTTEP), an arm of the PTT, would take a 30 per cent stake in the venture.

This would require a significant investment on the part of Thailand since the entire project is expected to cost US\$2-3 billion. However, PTTEP has yet to conclude a formal agreement with Total and Moge.

Despite PTT's denials, a third source—this one working with Green November 32, a Burmese environmental group—claimed that Nai Et Taung was a logical place to build the pipeline.

He cited two factors: one is an old concern—maintaining security along the pipeline's route—and the other is a new Burmese gas find to the south, in the Andaman Sea just off the Isthmus of Kra. This find, made in December and known as the Yettagun Field, sits in a concession operated by Texaco.

There has been speculation that Thailand would also like to tap this field, perhaps by building a pipeline from Yettagun to join up with the one from the Gulf of Martaban. A Yettagun pipeline up the coast to the area opposite Nai Et Taung would be cheaper than extending it all the way to Amherst. Of course, it's also possible that a completely separate pipeline could be built from the Yettagun field into Thailand.

The other major advantage of building the Martaban pipeline through Nai Et Taung rather than through Three Pagodas Pass is that it would go for a shorter distance through Burmese territory.

"Security costs a lot, especially with two rebel armies on either side of the pipeline," notes the Green November 32 source. "There's been a lot of deception going on, moving refugees around to keep them from obstructing the project. But Nai Et Taung is the perfect place for the pipeline."

He adds that Thailand has been trying to get World Bank funding for the pipeline as a Thai project, since the bank does not lend to Burma. "The Thais and the multinational oil companies are going to make a lot of money out of this."

While speculation centred on the old "Death Railway" and Three Pagodas Pass as the route for the pipeline, there were accusations that Burmese authorities were using forced labour and carrying out massive deforestation to clear the way. But there have been no such reports concerning the area in Burma west of Nai Et Taung, where there a population of roughly 10,000 people live.

### Sirikit Oil Reserves Higher Than Expected

BK0605014193 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
6 May 93 pp 17, 24

[Text] Sirikit, Thailand's first and only major onshore oil field now in its 10th year of production, has again proved to contain even more oil than expected.

The estimate of proven oil reserves at the field in Kamphaeng Phet has been further revised upwards to 135 million barrels, up 31 percent from last year's figure, according to an executive of Thai Shell Exploration & Production Co which operates the field.

The new figure means a longer production life for Sirikit, possibly for another 10 years. The help of numerous recovery techniques will enable Thai Shell to sustain output at its plateau level of 23,000 barrels per day for several years.

"That's the challenge," the executive noted.

The 23,000 barrels per day represents only a slight dent in Thailand's petroleum consumption—average oil and gas consumption in the first quarter of this year was 641,430 barrels per day. But the new figure does show that Sirikit's potential is considerably larger than was at first expected.

The field was originally thought to contain only 34 million barrels. Subsequent drilling of exploratory and development wells and production history records over the years have enabled Thai Shell to increase the reserve estimate. To date, 68 million barrels of oil have already ~~been produced from Sirikit. Current oil production is~~ about 23,500 barrels per day from 80 wells.

As the reserves drain and reservoir pressure declines, the output level is maintained with the help of gas-lift—injecting gas into the well to help lift the oil from sub-surface areas.

At present, 60 percent of the Sirikit crude is produced with the help of that artificial lifting technique and the remaining 40 percent flows with natural pressure.

Thai Shell next year plans to embark on a \$35-million project on another artificial lifting technique—water flood injection.

Crude oil and associated gas production from the field last year even increased 3.68 percent and 16.42 percent, respectively over the previous year's as the concessionaire was able to confirm higher oil reserves.

Last year's oil production reached 8.6 million barrels, plus 18.19 billion cubic feet of associated gas. Higher associated gas output increased liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) production, processed from the associated gas, by 10 percent over the previous year to 100,469 tons.

A total of 12 wells—nine development, two appraisal and one exploration—were completed last year. The number was lower than in the previous year when Thai



Shell completed 17 wells—12 development, three appraisal and two exploration.

The field is located in the 1,326-square-kilometre concession, covering Kamphaeng Phet, Phitsanulok, Sukhothai and Uttaridit.

#### **National, Provincial Census Figures Released**

*BK0105042293 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
1 May 93 p 1*

[Text] Thailand's population as of December 31 last year was 57.7 million with 5.5 million people now living in Bangkok.

Local Administration Department Director General Khuwong Chayabut said yesterday the population census conducted by the Central Civil Registration Office showed that there were 29,018,092 males and 28,770,073 females.

In Bangkok, there were 2,766,101 males and 2,796,040 females. The figure constituted a decrease of 58,450 compared to the census conducted a year earlier.

Apart from Bangkok, there were 15 other provinces with population exceeding one million: Nakhon Ratchasima, 2,467,366; Ubon Ratchathani, 1,945,179; Udon Thani, 1,846,154; Khon Kaen, 1,662,512; Chiang Mai, 1,530,779; Nakhon Si Thammarat, 1,477,417; Buri Ram, 1,417,329; Surin, 1,341,385; Sisaket, 1,335,487; Roi Et, 1,238,930; Chiang Rai, 1,229,415; Songkhla, 1,130,073; Nakhon Sawan, 1,093,973; Chaiyaphum, 1,086,331; and Sakon Nakhon, 1,014,343.

The least populated province is Ranong with a population of 130,787.

### **Vietnam**

#### **Laos, U.S. To Join Tripartite MIA Talks**

*BK0705105293 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English  
GMT 7 May 93*

[Text] Officials from Vietnam, Laos, and the United States will hold talks in Hanoi this week in an effort to speed up the hunt for Americans still missing from the Indochina War.

The U.S. task force investigating the fate of Americans unaccounted for after the Vietnam War said: The American (?servicemen) MIA talks were designed to improve coordination among the three nations and speed up their joint efforts. It will be the third technical-level talks between the three and the first to be held in Hanoi.

The focus of the discussion will be on the means required to review and continue investigations of American losses in areas of Laos controlled by Vietnamese forces during the war and in areas close to the border of the two countries.

#### **Hanoi Comments on Khmer Rouge's Siem Reap Attack**

*BK0605131893 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English  
1000 GMT 5 May 93*

[Text] The spokesman for the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) Eric Falt said: From 200 to 300 Khmer Rouge soldiers, armed with B-40s, grenades, machine guns, AK-47s, and automatic M-16 rifles, on Monday launched a pre-dawn attack on Siem Reap town, northwest of Cambodia. Commenting on the incident, our radio commentator has this to say.

Siem Reap is the site of the Angkor Temple, Cambodia's most popular culture attraction. It was the biggest attack ever launched by the Khmer Rouge since the beginning of the electoral campaign under the supervision of the UN. Their attempt was to force the UN to cancel the coming 23 May election.

During the attack, a government soldier and two civilians were killed. The attackers also opened fire on houses of UN peacekeepers from India and New Zealand, and then intruded into their houses to search for documents. Mr. Eric Falt said that the Khmer Rouge also attacked Siem Reap airport, but no damage was reported.

Meanwhile on the same day, the spokesman for the government forces told newsmen that the government forces have successfully repelled the Khmer Rouge's attack, killing 13 Khmer Rouge soldiers, and capturing two others. This victory has spoiled the Khmer Rouge's attempt to win the political battle in Cambodia.

Observers said the attack and other sabotage activities of the Khmer Rouge are obstacles to the peace process in Cambodia, and in the long run they remain a threat to peace and stability in Cambodia even if the general elections are held as scheduled.

#### **Radio Comments on Strengthening EC Relations**

*BK0705092693 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English  
1000 GMT 4 May 93*

[“Opinion” by radio editor]

[Text] Compared with other international organizations, the relationship between Vietnam and European Economic Community member countries is new. Diplomatic relations have only been established for two years. EEC officials took the first cautious step about 10 years ago in establishing commercial and economic ties with Vietnam. The first major action was to grant \$22 million to help reintegrate repatriates in Vietnamese society.

During the past years, the EC has made much more progress in the relation with Vietnam. At the end of 1992, the European Community and Vietnam concluded an agreement on fabric and textile goods, from which Vietnam has a turnover of \$240 million by selling these goods to EC members countries.



According to BBC Radio, the European Community now is concentrating providing Vietnam with technical assistance. At the end of this year, the EC and Vietnam will conclude an agreement on economic and trade activities.

The European countries, specially France, has strongly supported the developing links between Vietnam and the EC. International economists argue these links are likely to strengthen because of the changes in the Vietnamese economy. Vietnam has a great economic potential and the population of 70 million people. It is impossible to ignore Vietnam in world economic development.

### **Phan Van Khai To Attend Tokyo Conference**

*OW0605121193 Tokyo KYODO in English 1156 GMT 6 May 93*

[Text] Hanoi, May 6 KYODO—Vietnam's First Vice Premier Phan Van Khai will attend a conference in Tokyo on Asia's changing world role, an official of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry said Thursday [6 May].

Phan Thuy Thanh [name as received], deputy head of the ministry's Press and Information Department, told a regular news conference in Hanoi on Thursday that Khai also plans to meet with a number of high-ranking officials of the Japanese Government.

Khai, who is also a powerful member of the Politburo of the Vietnamese Communist Party, is making the trip in the wake of Premier Vo Van Kiet's official visit to Japan in late March.

Other Asian-Pacific leaders, including Japanese Prime Minister Kiuchi Miyazawa, Malaysian Premier Mahathir Mohamed and Singapore's Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong, are scheduled to attend the "Asia's Role in the Changing World" conference scheduled to be held from May 12 to 14.

The main sponsors of the conference are the Asia Society, an American body aimed at fostering closer ties among nations in the region, Dow Jones and Co. of the United States, and the NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN, a major Japanese business newspaper.

### **Hanoi Radio Reports UNESCO-Sponsored Symposium**

*BK0605113193 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 4 May 93*

[Summary] A UNESCO-sponsored symposium under the theme "Methodologies for Incorporating Cultural Factors Into Development Projects and Planning" was held in Hanoi from 27-30 April. Attending the symposium were 22 official delegates from 11 countries including Vietnam, PRC, Japan, India, DPRK, ROK, Laos, Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand, and Philippines; representatives of UNESCO in Paris and the Asia-Pacific region; and many Vietnamese and international organization observers.

"Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet received the international delegates. He welcomed UNESCO for its assistance in organizing the first symposium on culture and development in Vietnam.

"Deputy Prime Minister Nguyen Khanh, chairman of the Vietnam's National Committee for the World Decade for Cultural Development delivered an opening speech. In his address, Comrade Nguyen Khanh emphasized the role of culture as a moving force for socioeconomic development and a target for the construction of a new society.

"Comrade Nguyen Dy Nien, deputy foreign minister, chairman of the Vietnam's National UNESCO Committee and vice chairman of the Vietnam's National Committee for the World Decade for Cultural Development, chaired the symposium. He reported activities of National Committee for the World Decade for Cultural Development. And Mr. (Childe), on behalf of UNESCO, reported on general activities of the Inter-Governmental Commission for the World Decade for Cultural Development."

After three working days, the symposium participants unanimously agreed on some suggestions to enhance the role of cultural factors in the world. On this occasion, the international guests visited Ha Long Bay and watched a Vietnamese traditional arts performance and water puppet show. "The guests paid special attention and highly evaluated the Vietnamese national culture and tradition as well as Vietnam's efforts to improve and preserve its national cultural characteristics. They considered that as Vietnam's positive contribution to the decade for cultural development in the world. They thanked and appraised the Vietnam's UNESCO committee for its perfect preparation for the symposium. They held this as a precious experience to help UNESCO in the implementation of its regional activities".

### **Vo Van Kiet To Pay Official Visit to ROK**

*BK0605144493 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 6 May 93*

[Text] Accepting the invitation of ROK Premier Hwang In-song, Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet will pay an official visit to the ROK on a date to be fixed.

### **Lao Delegation Pays Working Visit**

*BK0705094793 Hanoi Vietnam Television Network in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 5 May 93*

[Text] A delegation of the National Assembly of the Lao People's Democratic Republic arrived in Hanoi on 4 May for a working visit to our country at the invitation of our National Assembly. The delegation is led by Comrade Chaleun, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, member of the Standing Committee, and head of the Secretariat of the Lao National Assembly.



On 5 May, a delegation of our National Assembly led by Comrade Vu Mao, member of the party Central Committee, member of the Standing Committee, and director of the Office of the National Assembly, worked with the delegation of the Lao National Assembly.

The two sides informed one another about the activities of the National Assemblies of each country; the experiences in the operational mechanisms of the Standing Committee, councils, and other committees of the National Assembly; relations between the Standing Committee and other organs of the National Assembly and the government and various party, state, and legislative organs; the organizational structure, functions, and duties of the office of the National Assembly; and experiences in convening National Assembly sessions.

#### **Economic Relations With Singapore Outlined**

*BK0705110393 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English  
1000 GMT 6 May 93*

[Station editor's commentary]

[Text] Vietnam and Singapore on Wednesday signed an agreement on the setting up of the Vietnam-Singapore Commission for Cooperation. This was a significance achievement. The signing was held during a five-day visit to Vietnam by Singapore Senior Minister of State for Trade and Industry Lim Boon Heng.

Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet told his Singapore guest that his visit and the creation of the Vietnam-Singapore Commission for Cooperation were new milestones in bilateral relations.

The past two years have witnessed great development in Vietnam-Singapore relations. Singapore has emerged as Vietnam's second leading trade partner. Two-way trade was worth more than U.S.\$1.1 million in 1992, just behind Japan which buys the bulk of Vietnam's crude oil. The republic broke into the top ten foreign investors list for Vietnam in the first quarter of this year.

Singapore has 24 investment projects worth more than U.S.\$108 million. The most recent was the groundbreaking ceremony for an eight-story office building in downtown Hanoi.

The establishment of the Vietnam-Singapore Commission for Cooperation will pave the way for even closer economic ties between the two countries. Singaporean investors are encouraged by this event. They are more determined to come to Vietnam, particularly with Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet's promise that Vietnam would create all favorable conditions for Singaporean businessmen to invest in Vietnam.

#### **Joint Venture Seen**

*BK0605065793 Hanoi VNA in English 0609 GMT  
6 May 93*

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 6—The groundbreaking ceremony for the construction of a centre for international transactions was held here yesterday. Among those present were Dau Ngoc Xuan, minister and chairman of the State Committee for Cooperation and Investment; Lim Boon Heng, minister for trade and industry of Singapore and representatives of other concerned offices and mass media. The project is joint venture between the book distribution company of Vietnam and the Straits Steamship Land [SSL] Ltd of Singapore. Speaking at the event, Nguyen Thanh The, chairman of the administrative council of the joint venture, and Mr. Lim Chee Onn, executive director of SSL, made known that the centre to be housed in a seven-storey building in Trang Tien Street is expected to be completed in late 1994 at a cost of U.S.\$10 million.

#### **Iranian President Receives Foreign Minister**

*BK0605140093 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network  
in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 5 May 93*

[Text] According to sources from Tehran, Iranian President Rafsanjani received on 4 May the Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam who was visiting Iran. The president said: Both two countries need to assist each other in the post-war reconstruction. The Iranian official news agency IRNA revealed: Mr. Nguyen Manh Cam affirmed that Vietnam will take necessary steps to enhance relations in economic and other fields with Iran.

#### **Health Minister Nguyen Trong Nhan Visits Germany**

*BK0605135293 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English  
1000 GMT 5 May 93*

[Text] The Vietnamese Minister of Health Nguyen Trong Nhan set [as heard] a visit to Germany from 26 April to 1 May as guest of the humanitarian organization Care Germany. The organization reaffirms its continued assistance to Vietnam, firstly in implementing the project on upgrading the Vietnam-Germany Hospital in Hanoi with financial assistance from the German Government and Care.

#### **Deputy Foreign Minister Le Mai Visits Bulgaria**

*BK0605133893 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network  
in English at 1000 GMT 5 May 93*

[Text] Vietnam and Bulgaria have signed a program on culture, educational, and scientific cooperation for 1993-1995.

The signing took place during an official visit by Deputy Foreign Minister Le Mai to Bulgaria from 1-3 May. Deputy Foreign Minister Le Mai held talks with his



Bulgarian counterpart, Mr. Ikonov, exchanged the view on a number of issues on the situation in the world and in the region.

#### **Nguyen Duc Binh Attends Seminar on Marxism**

*BK0605144393 Hanoi Vietnam Television Network in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 4 May 93*

[Text] On 4 May in Hanoi, to mark the 175th birthday anniversary of Karl Marx—5 May 1818-5 May 1993—a founder of scientific socialism and communism and leader of the proletarian class and laboring people in the world, the Marxist-Leninism and Ho Chi Minh Thoughts Study Institute, the Ho Chi Minh National Politics Institute, and the Vietnam Social Science Institute held a seminar on the vitality of Marxism and Vietnam's current renovation undertaking.

Comrade Nguyen Duc Binh, member of the Party Political Bureau and secretary of the Party Central Committee attended the seminar. Many professors, social scientists, and representatives of related organs and departments at the central level and from Hanoi attended and addressed the seminar.

The seminar was held to confirm the correct values of Marxism in history as well as in modern times. It confirmed the guiding principles of our party's socialist ideology and its activities in the development of Vietnamese society. It was also held to construct an objective and scientific methodology of a new view of Marxism and to confirm the viewpoint of our party and President Ho Chi Minh of total loyal to Marxism, which has been consciously and creatively applied in Vietnam and has successfully solved our key revolutionary duties over many decades.

Thirty nine scientific reports presented by professors and social research scientists affirmed that in the current world situation, with its many complicated changes, determinedly protecting Marxism and applying its revolutionary ideology to the new situation are the prerequisites for guaranteeing the success of socialism in our country.

#### **International Arbitration Center Established**

*BK0605065993 Hanoi VNA in English 0549 GMT 6 May 93*

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 6—Vietnam's International Arbitration Centre has been set up recently by decision of the prime minister.

The centre is a merger of the Foreign Trade Arbitration Council and the Maritime Arbitration Council.

Under an 11-article statute, the centre has the authority to settle all disputes arising in Vietnam's international economic transactions such as contracts in foreign trade, investment, tourism, transportation, international insurance, technological transfer, international credits and payments. It also has powers to settle disputes involving one or

several foreign partners. It is entitled to receive an arbitration fee as defined in international law and practice.

#### **HCMC Marks Anniversary of Liberation, May Day**

*BK0605080793 Hanoi Vietnam Television Network in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 1 May 93*

[Text] On the morning of 30 April, the Ho Chi Minh City [HCMC] party committee, people's committee, fatherland front committee, and federation of labor unions organized a solemn meeting to mark the 30 April Victory and 1 May International Labor Day.

Attending the meeting were Comrade Vo Tran Chi, member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the city party committee; Comrade Lawyer Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee Presidium; and representatives of government agencies, mass organizations, military units, and people of all walks of life.

In his speech, Comrade Truong Tan Sang, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the city people's committee, brought out the achievements in all fields that workers and other laboring people in the city have recorded over the past 18 years. He attached special importance to the fact that the city has scored an important and decisive victory by firmly maintaining political stability while at the same time promoting a multifaceted economy to meet the requirements of the market-oriented mechanism and national renovation cause.

He also pointed out shortcomings and weaknesses that the city still has to overcome. He stressed the importance of a number of tasks that workers and other laboring people in the city should carry on to gradually make the people rich and the country powerful, as well as bring about civilization in society.

#### **Ministry of Construction's Achievements Reported**

*BK0605101193 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 3 May 93*

[Text] The Ministry of Construction has continued to expand its relations with various construction and monetary organizations in the world in order to attract various sources of capital and the expertise needed to manage and develop the construction sector from abroad.

In the first three months of this year, the ministry succeeded in carrying out a number of specific tasks such as signing a memorandum of understanding with the president of a French consortium, setting up a joint cement venture with Taiwan called Haiphong-Ching Fong Corporation, and entering into a joint venture on house building with Japan called (APECO), etc.

The Ministry of Industry also conducted negotiations to deploy a number of World Bank-financed projects involving such areas of work as the law on land, urban management, water supply, bidding procedures for a construction contract, and environment.



**Chamber of Commerce, Industry Holds Press Meeting**

*BK0605153993 Hanoi VNA in English 1450 GMT  
6 May 93*

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 6—Vietnam Chamber of Commerce and Industry (Vietcochamber) held a meeting with the press today following its second congress last month.

The president of the chamber, Doan Duy Thanh, said that as a non-governmental organization, Vietcochamber will act as an intermediary for cooperation and investment development and for economic and commerce transaction between Vietnamese and foreign businesses. On the other hand, he said Vietcochamber will assist Vietnamese businesses to participate in exhibitions inside and outside the country and sign bilateral trade and cooperation agreements with their partners.







